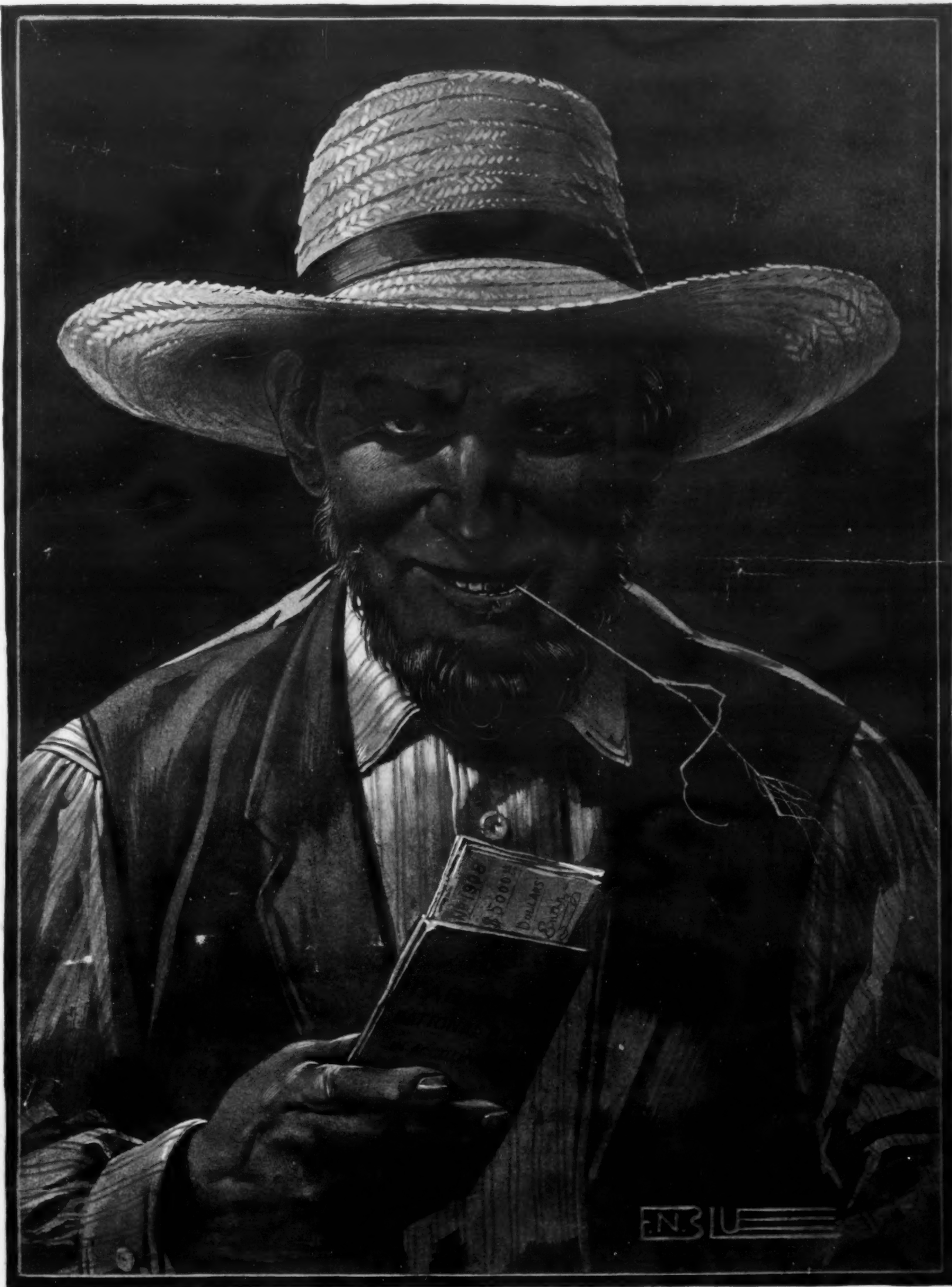


LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED



The Only Man Who Is Undisturbed by Panics.

THE HAPPY FARMER, WHOSE BANK ACCOUNT IS YEARLY SWELLED BY THE SALE OF BIG CROPS AT GOOD PRICES.

Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by E. N. Blue.

We GUARANTEE the EDITION ORDER of this issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to be 185,645 copies.

EVERY new model of the Remington Typewriter since the creation of the industry has represented a fundamental advance in typewriter quality and typewriter service.

The New Remington

Models

10

and

11



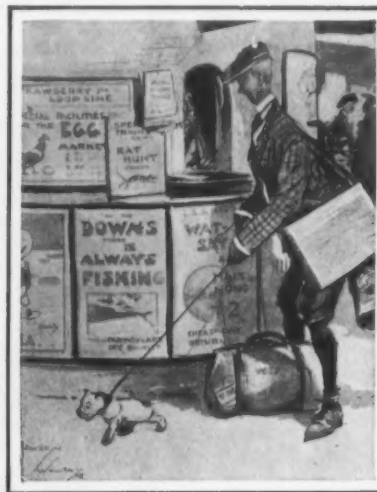
do this and more—for they represent the greatest single advance which has ever been made in the development of the writing machine.

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Column Selector	Built-in Tabulator
Back Spacer	Single Dog Escapement
Two Color Dial	Variable Line Space Lock
New Carriage	New Paper Feed

Remington Typewriter Company
(INCORPORATED)
New York and Everywhere

FOOLISHNESS



TOURIST—"Aw—er, I say. Must I take a ticket for a puppy?"
BOOKING CLERK—"No, sir; you can travel as an ordinary passenger."



MRS. SHARP—"Have you filed those divorce papers for me? If so, I want you to stop them at once."
LAWYER—"Have you made it up with your husband?"

MRS. SHARP—"Good gracious, no! But he's just been run over and killed by a motor-car, and I want to sue the owner for damages."

OUTDOOR LIFE AND



CUTICURA

Should be inseparable. For summer eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations, chafings, sunburn, facial eruptions, red, rough and sore hands, and antiseptic cleansing, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are invaluable.

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Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book, an Authority on the Treatment and Care of Skin and Hair.

THE SILENT M-M



M-M Magneto Special 3½ H. P.

A MACHINE built for particular riders. Easiest controlled and most simple Motorcycle built.

Every buyer a satisfied one. For pleasure and business the M.M. is the most economical.

The very finest material and workmanship goes into this machine which has our guarantee.

We equip this model with the famous Bosch magneto and extra heavy tires.

Immediate delivery.

A few more dealers wanted.

AMERICAN MOTOR COMPANY
709 Centre St. - Brockton, Mass.

No Misrepresentation.

"You said you had no mosquitoes," said the summer boarder indignantly.
"Well," answered Farmer Cornlossel, "I don't take nothin' I said back. Them you see strayin' around don't belong to me."

Genuine Panama Hat \$1.00

An exceptional introductory bargain. Imported direct. Same as a \$10 Panama hat, but rather coarser weave. Weight 2 oz. Very durable, and so flexible it can be shaped to any style for man, woman or child. All sizes. Mailed prepaid for \$1.00; 2 for \$1.88. Money back if unsatisfactory. A better hat, rare, value \$7.50, to introduce, express paid, for \$3.79. Catalogue of Mexican and Panama Hats free.

FRANCIS E. LESTER CO., Dept. H-C-8, Mesilla Park, New Mex.

James Montgomery Flagg



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"THE ONLY WAY TO EAT
AN ORANGE"

Photogravure in Sepia, 12 x 16
FIFTY CENTS

Hand-colored
ONE DOLLAR

James Montgomery Flagg



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"THE THIRD DEGREE"
WHEN JOHN PRODUCES
HIS FIANCEE

Plate-marked Photogelatine Print
in Sepia, 12 x 16

FIFTY CENTS

QUALITY PRINTS

for your bungalow, den, college room, or club—all interesting subjects depicting real men and women in moments which all have experienced. PRINTS OF GENUINE HUMAN INTEREST.

New Prints Circular
Mailed for
a Two-cent Stamp

Trade supplied by W. R. Anderson Co., 32 Union Square, New York

JUDGE COMPANY
225 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK



Thanks to our fashion papers, even the humblest classes are enabled to imitate the modes of Mayfair.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Copyright, 1909, by Judge Company, Publishers.
Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter.
Cable Address, "Judgark." Telephone, 6632 Madison Square.

"In God We Trust."

Published by the
JUDGE COMPANY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, N. Y.
John A. Schleicher, President. F. W. Schneider, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.

Vol. CIX.

Thursday, August 5, 1909

No. 2813

Stop the Extravagance!

THE PEOPLE of this country do not seem thoroughly to realize as yet that the deficit of \$96,000,000 in the United States treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1909, was due solely and entirely to excessive expenditures in the operations of the government, and not to any falling off in the revenues. The government's income in 1908-09 was over \$604,000,000, or more than \$3,000,000 larger than in 1907-08, and, with the exception of that of 1906-07, it was the largest on record. But there has been an addition of \$112,000,000 in the past two years to the annual expenses of the government, so that the government is spending more annually than it did during the war with Spain. In 1896-97, the fiscal year before the Spanish-American War, the government expenditures amounted to only \$365,774,159; but in 1907-08 they had increased to \$659,196,320, while in 1908-09 they amounted to \$690,892,976, the total addition in the twelve years having thus been the enormous sum of \$325,000,000.

This tremendous increase is due to the fact that we are spending vastly more every year in every department of the government, there having been a rise in aggregate payments in every direction except that of the interest on the public debt. But for this immense and largely unjustifiable increase in the cost of administration at Washington, instead of a deficit, there would be to-day a great surplus of hundreds of millions in the treasury. So much of this outlay has been unwarranted that it is the duty of the Federal legislators severely to prune appropriations instead of looking about for new sources of revenue. The country is already furnishing the national government with all the money that it really requires for the efficient discharge of the tasks laid upon it.

No irritating corporation or income tax need be levied if Congress and the executive but set their faces firmly against wasteful outlays. With the exercise of business sense and proper economy on the part of the public servants at Washington, there would never in ordinary times be such a thing as a treasury deficit.

Light on the Prohibition Question.

ON ANOTHER page in this issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will be found an interesting article, entitled, "Is Prohibition in Mississippi a Farce?" This article is intended to present the situation in the State named exactly as it is. S. Mays Ball, a well-known Southern newspaper and magazine writer, was asked by us to investigate the question with fair consideration for both sides. He came to us recommended by the Hon. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and John Temple Graves, another of the best-known journalists of the South. While we assume no responsibility for Mr. Ball's statements, we print the facts as he gives them, in the interest of a full and impartial investigation of a matter that has become of paramount importance in the South and throughout the country. Every fair-minded citizen should be willing to have the facts concerning the practical workings of prohibition set forth without bias or prejudice. Mr. Ball assures us that he has done this in the article referred to, and that he will do the same in any subsequent papers that he may contribute.

Making a Good Cause Ridiculous.

IT SEEMS incredible, after such a board of scientific experts—the most expert and scientific in the land—as President Roosevelt appointed to pass on the question of the use of benzoate of soda in small amounts as a food preservative, that State Legislatures should question the motives of such an expert body. After thorough scientific tests, it was found that the use of a small amount of benzoate of soda is even more harmless than the use of the small quantity of chloride of sodium—which is but another name for common salt—as a preservative for almost every kind of food. Yet, in spite of this conclusion, so-called "pure-food acts" are being introduced in some of the Legislatures, forbidding the use of benzoate of soda. One of these acts has been passed in the Wisconsin assembly, under the guise of a bill "to prevent frauds in the sale of food." Of course it could not be called a pure-food bill, because, on the highest expert authority, it has been shown that benzoate of soda has no more effect on the purity and wholesomeness of foods than salt, smoking, or any other simple, old-fashioned preservative.

We are amazed that when the Wisconsin bill was under discussion one of the speakers said, according to the *Evening Wisconsin* of May 21st, that benzoate of soda "was simply an embalming fluid," and another declared against its use because he did not want "rotten canned goods doctored with soda." Another speaker had the audacity to state that Professor Emery, the food commissioner of Wisconsin, had been told by President Roosevelt that the finding of the

expert commission on the question of the use of benzoate of soda was unsatisfactory, because the committee was packed, and that its conclusion was worthless. A more misleading statement regarding President Roosevelt has never been made. He himself selected his expert commission. He did it because some of the greatest manufacturing interests of the country appealed to him for protection against a ruling of Dr. Wiley that was ruining their business, and that had no bearing on the question of the purity and wholesomeness of foods. Mr. Roosevelt was entirely satisfied with the ruling his commission reached, and it was made public by his consent and authority. The thoughtful people of Wisconsin and of every other State in the Union ought to know these facts, and should treat those who are guilty of misrepresentation, whether in public or in private life, with the contempt they deserve.

It Is Worth Trying.

IT IS perfectly safe to say that if a man makes a thing to sell to the public, he believes the public wants it and that he can sell it at a profit. Otherwise he wouldn't make it.

The burning question with him is how to reach the public at the least expense and most expeditiously. Usually he tries it through the medium of advertising. He is wasting his money, however, unless he tries it with an advertisement that will attract attention. If he wishes to secure attention, he must have something to offer, and it must be offered in such a way as to get the reader's attention.

We have known of an advertiser who made an offer of his goods at a bargain, but it was so concealed in the body of the advertisement that few saw it. He did not succeed in his venture until some one pointed out to him the fatal defect in his advertisement. Then he made it short, crisp, and to the point, presenting in a few words, plainly and clearly, what he had to offer, and the response was immediate and satisfactory.

Every publisher claims that his publication offers the best medium for the advertiser. It costs money for the advertiser to decide which is the best. Sometimes it costs more money than it should. A test advertisement will settle the question, as a rule. It need not necessarily be expensive, but it must present a concrete, taking proposition, or the test will surely fail.

For an advertiser who wants to reach the homes of the comfortable class, LESLIE'S WEEKLY offers an unusual opportunity and unusually low rate. Its edition order this week, without extras, sample copies, or anything else of the kind, is 185,645. This is a ten-cent paper, not thrown away as a one-cent newspaper is, but taken into the house, placed on the table, read by the family and by its visitors, and then often given or mailed to some other family for second reading. Assuming that only about five persons look over each copy of LESLIE'S, then each edition falls into the hands of a million readers, and its reasonable price offers publicity at the lowest rate of any publication of its class.

We invite the attention of advertisers to these facts, and we ask them to try a test advertisement either small or large. The larger it is the more attention it will attract. We ask them to put their announcement in such a way that it will offer, clearly and plainly, something to the family that the family or some member of it wants; then wait and see if the answers are not satisfactory, and if they do not abundantly repay the small cost of a test publication.

We have letters from advertisers, which we are willing to show, which prove that the test has again and again been satisfactory. The high character of the advertising we carry is further evidence of the fact. We ask every advertiser who seeks to reach the purchasing family circles of the country, and who has something attractive to offer on an attractive basis, to make the test with us—just once.

Let us prove that we can do you good.

Fair Play for Travelers.

THE New York custom house is not to be made more offensive and objectionable to the traveler than is necessary. We observe a disposition to criticize Collector Loeb for having adjusted, in a quiet way, differences over the payment of duty which arose with a lady from Indianapolis who misunderstood the requirements of the customs service. It was charged that she imported gowns valued at \$1,000 without declaring them, and claimed that this was done through inadvertence and not through purpose to violate the law. There was no reason to doubt her word, and the collector gave her the benefit of the doubt. He was abundantly justified in doing so, and should do it in every case under similar circumstances. It is not the purpose of the customs laws to impose unnecessary hardships, and if they are misinterpreted or misunderstood that fact should be taken into account. Any other course would be

unjust and would add fuel to the growing demand for free trade on the part of those who have suffered what they have regarded as unnecessary severity at the hands of customs officers. There has been altogether too much of this.

The Plain Truth.

THE ESTIMATES of the Secretary of the Interior for 1911 show a reduction over those for 1910 of nearly \$9,000,000. This is Taft economy and we like it. The more we have of it, the less need of tariff tinkering and a revival of war taxes in time of peace.

IT WAS reported from Washington, during the closing hours of the tariff debate, that the corporation income tax clause of the tariff bill would have to be entirely rewritten. It might better have been entirely omitted. A number of expert accountants, in a letter to members of Congress, have shown that the text of the proposed corporation tax law is such that it will be absolutely impossible to collect the tax. These expert accountants declare that some of the provisions of the law "are absolutely impossible of application and others violate all the accepted principles of sound accounting." It is necessary to point out but a single instance of many that these accountants refer to, and that is the paragraph which provides for computing the earnings for each calendar year, while, as a rule, the fiscal year of corporations does not terminate with the calendar year, so that it would be quite impossible to fix the year's earnings as the law requires. The misleading and conflicting phraseology of the bill is also shown, and it is evident that, while good lawyers may have been at work upon it, an accountant had nothing to do with the job.

OPPONENTS of civil-service reform will find small comfort in the tribute recently paid to the State civil-service commission by Hon. S. Percy Hooker, chairman of the newly formed State highway commission, and himself a well-seasoned and practical politician. His commission, which has supervision of good roads in New York State and which has just been organized, was regarded by the politicians as offering special opportunities for the bestowal of official patronage; but the State civil-service commission extended its rules so as to cover the appointments of the new highway board, taking from the politicians the control of patronage amounting to \$50,000 a year in salaries. It was predicted that this would interfere with the effective organization of the highway commission, but Chairman Hooker, in a letter to the civil-service commission, congratulates that body upon the class and character of the men who passed its examination, and says that "in its result it has done much to remove from my mind the fear of competitive examination when given by as intelligent a commission as yours." The civil-service law, practically administered in the interests of all the people, is becoming more and more acceptable to them, regardless of what the politicians may have to say about it.

ANOTHER rank conspiracy, another wicked combination, has been uncovered! This time the farmers of three States are in it. It is stated that the wool growers of Wyoming, Utah, and Montana—our great sheep-raising States—held a conference in Chicago last year, with the woolen manufacturers of the Eastern States, and that they struck hands together in an agreement that they would resist any reduction in the tariff on foreign wool, and that they would do their best to preserve the interests of the sheep raisers and woolen manufacturers of the United States. The ordinary business man would think that sheep raisers had a perfect right to do anything they could to make their business profitable, and that the woolen manufacturers also had a right to do whatever they could in the same line, to the end that their mills might be kept going and their help paid. But now comes the tariff reformer, with a bitter outcry against the sheep raisers and the woolen manufacturers, and with the charge that, because of this combination, clothing is to be made dearer. Isn't there a good deal of humbug about this? Speaker Cannon said, during a recent visit to the White House, that "it's funny how much ignorance there is about the tariff." He bought a homespun gray suit three years ago in Chicago, and was now told that, "because of the tariff," the price of such a suit would have to be advanced twenty-five per cent. Yet the tariff on woollens had not been changed a single iota! This led the speaker to intimate that certain dealers intended to raise prices regardless of anything Congress could do, and that the raise would be based on the pretense that the tariff was responsible for it. If the people would study the tariff bill understandingly and pay less attention to scare headlines of sensational newspapers, they would be in a more contented frame of mind.

Events of the Time Recorded by the Camera



NEGRO SOLDIERS RECEIVE AN OVATION IN NEW YORK.

Famous Tenth Regiment, U. S. Cavalry, which saved the day at the battle of San Juan, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War, and which has done great service in the Philippines, marching up Wall Street toward Trinity Church, applauded by an immense crowd. Business was entirely suspended, bankers, brokers, and their clerks crowding streets and windows and cheering the colored veterans. —Paul Schumm.



"FIGHTING TENTH" REGIMENT HOME FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Noted body of colored troops landing from the transport *Kilpatrick* at the army dock, foot of Wall Street, New York. The regiment was on its way for Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and during its stay in New York City it received many honors, especially at the hands of the proud and delighted colored population. —Schumm.



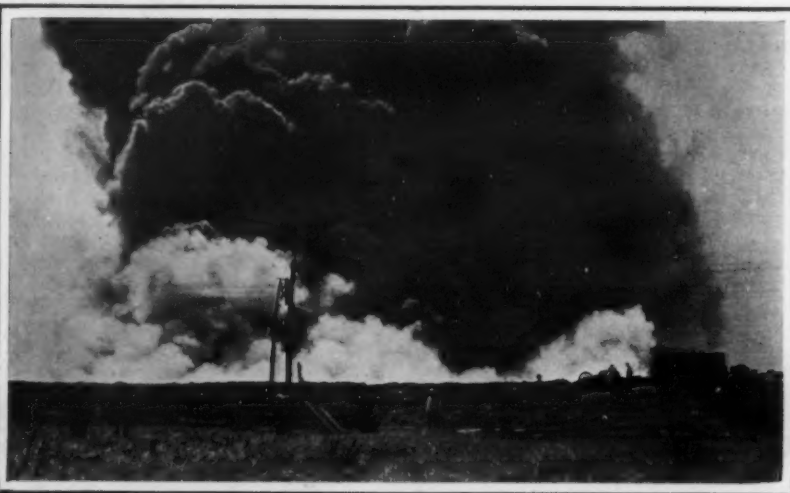
A THRIVING WESTERN CITY RAVAGED BY A FLOOD.

Pool at Duluth, Minn., where two children were drowned in the street by high water caused by heavy rain. Many of the avenues of the city were flooded and the pavements were ripped up, the total loss being \$1,500,000. —F. H. Harrow.



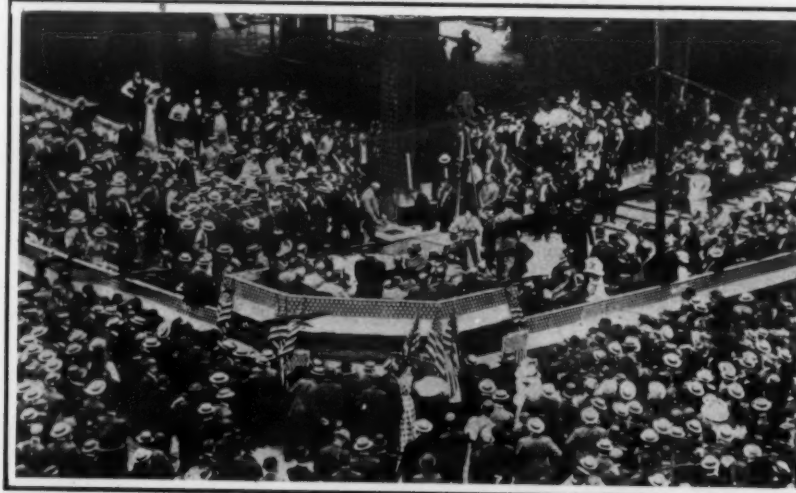
EVIDENCES OF THE DISASTROUS DELUGE AT DULUTH, MINN.

View at Lake Avenue and First Street showing how the force of the water badly damaged the pavements. Besides the great loss of property and a few deaths, many people had narrow escapes from being drowned. —Harrow.



ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR FIRES OF THE YEAR.

Burning of a 50,000-gallon oil tank at Marcus Hook, Pa., which was struck by lightning. —J. E. Green.



NOTABLE CIVIC EVENT IN CHICAGO.

Laying the corner-stone of the new \$5,000,000 city hall building in the presence of a vast crowd. —A. P. Risser.



BOLIVIA AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ON THE VERGE OF WAR.

View in La Paz, capital of Bolivia, where an infuriated mob attacked the Argentine legation. —Copyright by Harriet Chalmers Adams. President J. Montes of Bolivia in upper left-hand corner.

A dispute having arisen between Peru and Bolivia regarding the boundary between these two countries, the matter was referred to President Alcora of the Argentine Republic for arbitration. Señor Alcora decided in favor of Peru, recognizing the latter's title to a large portion of the famous Acre district, which Bolivia regarded as her own possession, and which she recently bargained to sell to Brazil for \$10,000,000. Señor Alcora's award bitterly disappointed and angered the Bolivians, and mobs at La Paz, the Bolivian capital, attacked the Argentine legation and threatened that of Peru. Argentine consulates at various points were also assailed. As a result, the Argentine minister to Bolivia was recalled by his government and the Bolivian minister at Buenos Aires was given his passports. The Argentine government demanded redress for the insults offered its minister and its consuls, and a strong war feeling arose in the two countries.



COMMOTION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Tremendous crowd in a park at Buenos Aires, the capital, where news of the trouble with Bolivia caused a great stir. —La Ilustracion Sud-Americana. President Alcora of Argentina in upper right-hand corner.

People Talked About

THE RECENT revelations of the almost suicidal waste of our seemingly vast natural resources



FREDERICK WEYERHAEUSER.
The lumber king, who thinks that our lumber resources can be made to last forever.

awoke a feeling of apprehension throughout the whole country, and made apparent the need for immediate action with a view to their conservation. Grave fears were everywhere entertained that these resources, especially the forests, were beyond the saving point; but now, out of the Northwest, and from a man who is an eminent authority in such matters, comes a voice of cheer. This man, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, head of one of the greatest timber companies in the world, says as follows: "Talk of the depletion of timber in this country is exaggerated. There is still an abundance in the South and in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. With conservative methods of lumbering, and with proper safeguards against forest fires, it should last forever." Mr. Weyerhaeuser, known through the Northwest as "the lumber king," is of German birth, "self made" after the American fashion. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, of which he is the head, is the largest holder of timber lands in the country. He has an intimate knowledge of conditions in the lumber field, and is looked on as an authority by the Agricultural Department at Washington.

THE Rev. James Wilson, eighty years old, who retired recently after fifty-one years of active service as pastor of the Pleasant Prairie Presbyterian Church at Bethel, Shelby County, Mo., was one who indeed did "labor for love." He never received a salary. His only compensation was wedding fees.

EACH year our representatives abroad seem to be cementing the bonds of friendship between our own nation and the countries to which they are accredited. On the Fourth of July Arnold Shanklin, American consul-general to Mexico City, paid a tactful and graceful compliment to General Diaz, the veteran and loved President of Mexico, in a manner that reflects the respect and courtesy of the American people toward their foreign neighbors. According to custom, Mr. Shanklin, as a representative of our country, delivered an Independence Day oration in Mexico City. The principal guest of honor was President Diaz, who has always assisted in the commemoration of the distinctive American holiday, and who entertains broad and liberal views in respect to foreigners, welcoming men of talent who bring their energy to build up the prosperity of his country. As a tribute to the aged executive, Mr. Shanklin delivered a part of his oration in Spanish. This is the first time that such a thing has ever been done in Mexico by a Fourth of July orator, and the Mexican people were sincere in their appreciation of it. During the short time that Mr. Shanklin has been in Mexico in his official capacity, he has become very popular there and placed himself on the plane of a genuine and interested friend of that land.



ARNOLD SHANKLIN,
American consul-general to Mexico City, who pleased that country by a tribute in Spanish to President Diaz.
Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.

THE BALLOT-BOX stuffer has always been a creature of particular odium to decent-minded citizens, but, despite their strenuous efforts at reform, each election is characterized by its usual quota of illegal votes. Judge Charles N. Brumm, of Pottsville, Pa., a jurist of the aggressive type, recently expressed himself in rather forceful fashion on this subject, saying, "If my advice is followed, ballot-box stuffers will get a new punishment. I would not imprison them, but I would perpetually disfranchise them. I would brand them on the forehead with the letter 'T.'" The letter "T," Judge Brumm explained, would be symbolic of the fact that the branded politicians had been traitors to their country. His speech was inspired by his indignation at the alleged election frauds in Schuylkill, Luzerne, and Philadelphia counties, in Pennsylvania, which have been perpetrated, it is claimed, these many years. Many civic reformers have been thinking over Judge Brumm's strong words, and some, despairing of the success of milder methods, have commended them. Perhaps, if Judge Brumm's plan were followed, the genus corrupt politician would become a species as extinct as the dinosaur and the ancient auk.



JUDGE CHAS. N. BRUMM,
Who would brand corrupt politicians as traitors to their country.
Harris & Ewing.

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A WELL-DESERVED compliment was paid to Señor D. Francisco Gutierrez, president of the Philippine Sugar Estate Corporation, recently while on a visit to New York City. He was entertained at luncheon at the Railroad Luncheon Club by Willard V. King, the well-known president of the Columbia Trust Company. A number of prominent bankers, brokers, and business men were present. The company of which Señor Gutierrez is president took over the lands owned by the monastic orders in the Philippine Islands, and, when the lands were sold to the United States government, Señor Gutierrez received the funds and invested them, thus becoming the repository of an unusually heavy financial and moral trust. He was hospitably welcomed in the financial circles of New York, and he made a host of friends in the short time of his visit.

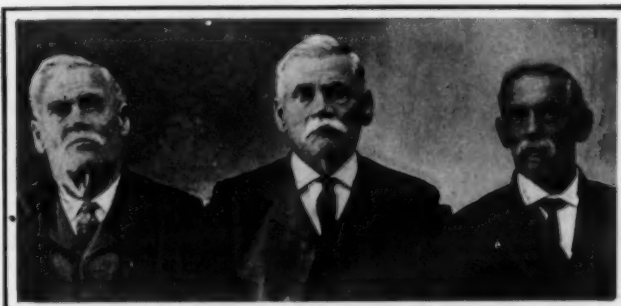
THE GENEROSITY, even to the point of extravagance, which many Americans display when traveling abroad

has always seemed an astounding trait to Europeans. But even the American circle of London, which is composed of many wealthy people, was set agog by an incident which occurred at a dinner recently given for King Edward, at which Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, of New York, and Mrs. George Keppel, prominent in English social life, were among the guests. Mrs. Vanderbilt was wearing a huge and costly diamond ornament, which excited the especial admiration of Mrs. Keppel. "I am so glad you like it," murmured Mrs. Vanderbilt. "Won't you please accept it as my appreciation of your good taste?" Immediately Mrs. Vanderbilt handed the ornament to Mrs. Keppel. The King seemed much astonished at such generosity. Mrs. Keppel at first demurred, but eventually accepted the gift. Later, when asked where she got the beautiful ornament, Mrs. Keppel said, "Oh, it was given me by an impulsive American woman. I told her how nice it was, and she forced me to take it. I suppose she heard stories of Spanish hospitality, where the host gives you anything you happen to admire. She must have thought that 'American-esse oblige.'"



MRS. GEORGE KEPPEL,
An English society beauty on whom Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt bestowed a costly gift.—Bernier.

ACCORDING to Congressman Charles H. Cowles, of North Carolina, the oldest living triplets in the world are the Gibbs triplets, born in Wilkesboro, N. C., May 2d, 1833, and now in their seventy-seventh year. One of the triplets, William Washington Gibbs, resides in Atlanta, Ga., and the other two, Robert Jackson Gibbs and Thomas Lafayette Gibbs, live at Boomer, N. C., within a few miles of the place of their birth. The three brothers are hale, hearty, industrious, sober, and splendid citizens, in spite of the fact that they endured the hardships and privations of four years of civil war and years of struggle with poverty. All three of them volunteered early in the war, and fought in the same company of the same regiment in many battles. Bethel was the first real battle of the war between the States, Gettysburg the crest of Confederate aggression, and Appomattox the last of that struggle. The Gibbs triplets, in common with all North Carolinians, are proud of the inscription on the State's battlefield monuments, which reads: "First at Bethel, farthest at Gettysburg, and last at Appomattox." The triplets are descended from long-lived families on both sides. Their father lived to a good old age, and their mother died only a few years ago, at the age of almost ninety-one. "Aunt Caroline" Grinton (colored), of Wilkesboro, who is almost a hundred years old, claims to have nursed the Gibbs triplets when they were babies. She says, "They was powerful strong young uns." The triplets are all married men, each has grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and they are most devoted to each other.



THE WORLD'S OLDEST LIVING TRIPLETS.
The three Gibbs brothers, of whom all North Carolina is proud. Left to right: Robert Jackson Gibbs, Thomas Lafayette Gibbs and William Washington Gibbs.—Fry.

WITH the retirement of Prince von Buelow as

chancellor of the German empire, the mantle of Bismarck, the first great German premier, falls upon the shoulders of a man who is held in high esteem throughout the whole country, and who has long been an intimate friend and adviser of the Emperor—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, former secretary of the interior and vice-chancellor. The appointment was made at the suggestion of Prince von Buelow, who was given the privilege of naming his successor. Dr. von Bethmann is a college friend of the Emperor, they having been fraternity brothers at the University of Bonn. The new chancellor has shown great aptitude in the management of public affairs, and from the first was looked upon as a coming man in national politics. With all his wide popularity, he is a man of reserved and thoughtful habits, and has been called the "philosopher statesman." He began his public career as a lawyer, serving as assistant judge before he was thirty. He resigned that position to become district governor of Ober-Barnim, and later became provincial president of Potsdam. He served then successfully as president of the government of Bromberg and as president of the province of Brandenburg, from which post he took up the portfolio of Prussian minister of the interior, being promoted soon afterward to Imperial minister. In parliament he is looked upon as a forceful leader, and his opinion carries considerable weight on national questions. The responsibilities which await the new chancellor are tremendous, but the German people have the utmost faith in him.



DR. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG,
Who has succeeded Prince von Buelow as chancellor of the German empire.—Bernier.

THE WIDE difference in financial and social positions between American and European labor

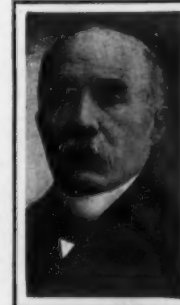
leaders occasioned considerable amazement in Paris during the visit there of Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers, who was recently sentenced, at Washington, D. C., to a term of imprisonment for contempt of court, is abroad with his family, awaiting the action of the United States Supreme Court, which is considering his case on appeal. His trial, together with the notoriety which he gained through his attempt to prove a potent political factor, attracted world-wide interest, particularly in France, which is in a state of great social unrest. Parisian journals, while giving prominent space to Mr. Gompers's opinions on labor matters, have expressed amazement at the apparent affluence of the man, who, once a laborer himself, now represents the interests of the unionized labor of the United States at the expense of the laboring man. Mr. Gompers, his wife and daughter occupied an expensive suite of rooms in a fine hotel. The newspapers remarked that French labor leaders cannot afford such luxury; they are glad to share a bedroom with one of their associates when visiting other cities.



SAMUEL GOMPERS,
The American labor leader whose apparent wealth amazed the French public.
Copyright, 1908, by Clinedinst.

"MONSIEUR CLEMENCEAU will soon retire.

He who took an active part in the Commune, who has a parliamentary career of forty years behind him, and who overthrew seventeen ministries, will be himself unable to cope with growing antagonistic forces." Suddenly, to the astonishment of all France, and, indeed, of all the world, this prophecy, made only a month ago by the Marquis Boni de Castellane, was proved. In a parliamentary duel, which extended over several days and which was caused by recent naval scandals in France, "the maker of kings," as he has often been called, went down to defeat. M. Clemenceau, who became prime minister in December, 1906, began life as a physician, later adopting the professions of journalism and teaching, following the latter profession in the United States. In the revolution of September 4th, 1870, he was made mayor of the Eighteenth Arrondissement, Paris. At the close of the siege of Paris, he went to the National Assembly. In March, 1906, after long retirement, he came into public life again as Minister of the Interior, succeeding to the premiership eight months later. He seemed ever to possess the secret of keeping himself in touch with the public pulse.



GEORGES CLEMENCEAU,
Whose resignation from the premiership of France caused world-wide astonishment.

A Japanese Aeronaut To Startle the World

By Harriet Quimby



PERFECT AEROPLANE IN FLIGHT.

The buzzard which serves as a model for the Japanese inventor in his attempt to master navigation of the air.

supervision, are soon to be made with his air vessels which may revolutionize the art of human aviation.

The thoroughness, not to say the secrecy, with which the Japanese government conducts all its operations and investigations has just been singularly disclosed at Miami, and it is possible that the much-despised American buzzard will, through Japanese ingenuity, be enabled to solve the most perplexing problems of aeronautics. For the past two years a bright, cultured, and refined young man, giving the name of Pierre La Montaine, but bearing every evidence of Japanese lineage, has been a sojourner throughout the winter season at Biscayne Bay. He has made a study of the very industrious scavenger, the buzzard. He has spent weeks at a time with his cameras, photographing buzzards at rest and in flight. He made numerous offers to fishermen and boys of generous rewards if they would secure for him live specimens of the buzzard family.

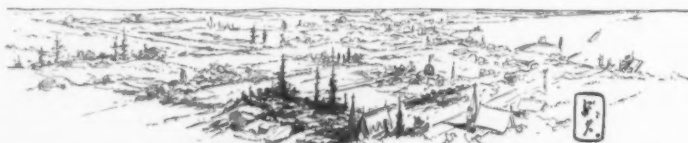
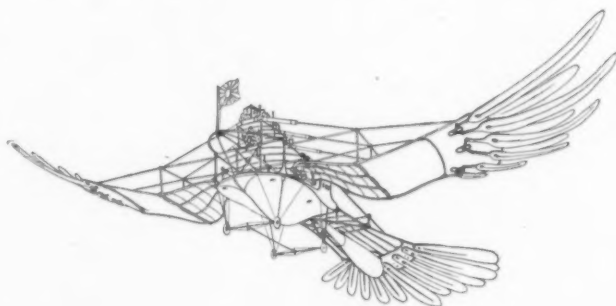
The stringent law which protects these public scavengers from slaughter or capture stood in his way, and finally led to the disclosure of his work. He was notified accordingly, a year ago, by the authorities of the regulations regarding the protection of buzzards, and made a plausible explanation to the effect that he was an ornithologist, engaged in preparing a treatise on the habits of the buzzard for publication abroad. His plans and purposes might have been concealed more successfully but for the fact that he became much attached to a young "Conch," a native of one of the adjacent keys or islands, who for a liberal compensation had promised to secure a live buzzard, and had finally become a trusted helper of the Japanese investigator.

This young man captured a buzzard and took it home to deliver to his Japanese employer. His mother, fearing her son's arrest for violation of the law, insisted on freeing the bird, but, at the urgent solicitation of the boy, did not do so until the Japanese had been notified as to the capture, as he had promised the lad a special and liberal bounty if he would secure the prize unharmed.

The boy and his mother lived on the river a few miles north of Miami, in a non-frequented neighborhood, and when Pierre called upon them he sought to impress upon the mother that the violation of the law would be more than justified because he was engaged in a work that would be of great benefit to all mankind. He confided to her that he was making original investigations of the science of aerial navigation, and that he had solved the problem of levitation by studying the remarkable flights of the buzzard. He said that no other flying creature of its size was sufficiently tame to permit a careful investigation at

close range of its movements in the air. He exhibited books of drawings and photographs showing the buzzard while in flight, and also a drawing of an aeroplane, which he had constructed, based on scientific principles of aerial navigation which he claimed he had established from a long scrutiny of buzzards on the wing and of dirigible balloons.

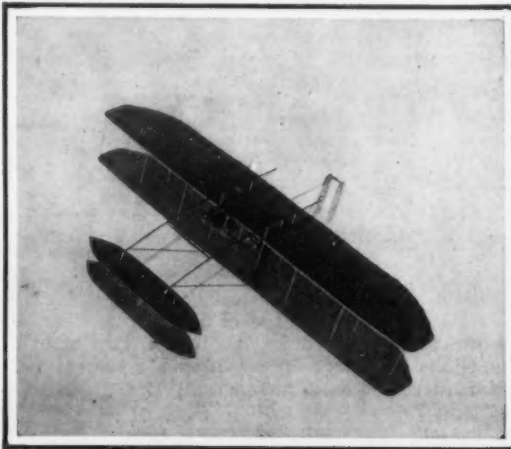
Visitors to Miami will recall the enormous number of buzzards that fly about the harbor and the streets. Being protected by statute, they have become exceedingly tame and can be observed at very close range. Pierre said that from his room, on the fourth floor of his hotel, he had been enabled at the elevation it gave him to take numerous photographs of buzzards in flight without attracting attention. He took particular pains to state that he was experimenting on his own account, and said that his government had promised him a generous reward if he succeeded in solving the problem which was now attracting the attention of the scientific world. He often told the young "Conch" that if the latter would accompany him to Japan he would find a place in the government service for him. Pierre showed to the young man a commission from the Japanese government, which indicated that Pierre held a place in its military service.



JAPANESE IDEA OF MASTERING AERIAL NAVIGATION BY IMITATING THE SPREADING WING AND TAIL OF THE BUZZARD.

The aviator appears to control the steering apparatus and the wings by a simple contrivance manipulated by one lever.

The Japanese investigator always insisted that he had finally established the real principles of aeronautics. These principles were based on the most



WRIGHT AEROPLANE MAKING A SHARP TURN DURING A RECORD FLIGHT.

The Wrights apparently ignore the bird wing and tail idea approved by the Japanese.—Edmonton.

careful, exact, and prolonged study of buzzards at Miami. The studies continued day after day when weather conditions permitted, during which thousands of photographs were taken by Pierre. The young "Conch," who is known as Abico, was a careful pupil and is able to explain that his employer had demonstrated that only a flying machine constructed in accordance with the movements of a buzzard in flight would be perfect, because based on four essential conditions, all of which Pierre had illustrated to him by his photographs of the buzzard. These photographs indicate very clearly the various and peculiar movements of the buzzard while in flight. Its wonderful ability to remain stationary in midair, upheld by the current and apparently without the slightest movement of its wings, invariably attracts the attention of the observer. It has been asserted that the buzzard has the power of expanding its lungs so as to lighten its weight, as fishes do when they rise in the water by expanding an air bladder. According to Abico, Pierre proved that the buzzard was sustained motionless in the air by the pressure of the currents against its widely outstretched wings and tail. He found that, by reason of peculiar curves in its wings, the buzzard was able to retain its equipoise.

Abico says that his instructor pointed out to him that the four essentials of a successful flying machine were: First, lightness of construction; second, breadth of lateral extension; third, a longitudinal deflecting steering plane, like a tail, placed at right angles to the laterals and covering a much larger area than the aeroplanes of flying machines as now constructed; fourth, he insisted that the extremities of the laterals and the steering aeroplanes must be constituted as the wings of the buzzard are, with lines of curves terminating in a spreading device with great mobility, so that, like the outstretched feathers of a wing or tail, the wings of a flying machine could be spread out or contracted so as to preserve its balance when meeting wind waves of varying velocities.

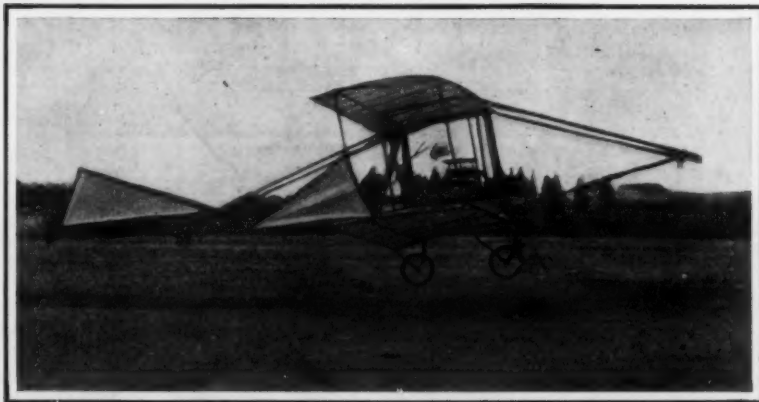
Repeatedly Pierre called Abico's attention to the fact that the captured buzzard, which he utilized for over a month during his experiments, was unable to maintain its flight against the wind or to remain poised in the air after the extremities of its wing and tail had carefully been sewed so that there was restricted spread to them. The photographs of the bird in flight show that the long wing feathers were constantly separating, like the fingers of one's hand, as the buzzard moved in the air. The purpose of Pierre was to have constructed on the banks of the Miami an experimental flying machine. He was enthusiastic in the belief that he had solved the problem of air navigation.

He said that the fatal defect of the machines invented by Santos Dumont, Gastanbini, Farman, Wright, Knabenschue, and others was that they did not provide sufficient width and breadth of steering apparatus nor a satisfactory and instantaneous adjustment of lateral surface to meet the constant changes in the velocity of the wind. Pierre pointed out the length of the buzzard's wings and tail and the necessity of having the outstretched feathers movable, so that their spread in flight was fully four times as great as it was while in repose. He had measurements of the spread of the wings and tail of the captured buzzard, and his photographs showed that the buzzard met the changes in the wind's resistance by changes in the expansion of its wings. Pierre constantly dwelt on the absolute necessity of controlling the angles as well as the height of the flying machines to avert the constant danger of an upset. He said that aeronauts were relying for control of their machines too much on the work of the motors. He regarded this as a fundamental error,

(Continued on page 139.)



SANTOS DUMONT'S FLYING MACHINE, WHICH CONTAINS SOME BIRDLIKE CHARACTERISTICS IN WING AND TAIL.



CAPTAIN FERBER FLYING ON HIS NEW AEROPLANE. Motor and propeller are on the front while the aviator is seated behind. The machine has a small, horizontal, and vertical tail, but for side steering triangular rudders on each end are used.



THE G-M MONOPLANE IN FLIGHT.

The photograph shows the machine tipping to one side before it crashes to the ground. Because of the solid substance which the wings presented against the wind, the monoplane has failed in its attempt to maintain itself in the air for long periods.

Young Factory Workers Learning To Be Good Housewives

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

A LAW prohibiting the employment of children under twelve years of age, and requiring all children between the ages of twelve and sixteen years to secure a certificate to the effect that they were able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, was passed by the Maryland Legislature in 1906. It became effective on September 1st of that year, and since that time nearly twenty thousand working certificates have been issued to children between the ages of twelve and sixteen years by the labor statistician of that State. The majority of these permits were for workers in the great cotton mills located in the suburbs of Baltimore. Over twenty-five hundred children were refused permits for various reasons, and a large number of these were sent to school. The parents of many of them are factory workers, and at the close of the scholastic sessions these children would have been at the mercy of the streets had it not been for the Playground Association. The Woodberry and Hampden branches of the association are looking after the welfare of "the factory children," to see that their idle moments are filled with innocent amusements or beneficial employment. The work has also extended to the hundreds of young girls employed in mills in that section, and so interested have they become that numbers of them will spend the half holiday on Saturday at the playground cooking school, learning how to properly prepare and serve a meal.

It was discovered by the cooking teacher that the majority of the girls at the age of sixteen knew practically nothing about preparing food, they were totally ignorant as to baking, and could not even mix up plain pie dough. Lectures are given in economical cooking, how to utilize "left overs," and in the preparation of food for the sick. Table manners and how to lay the table and serve the meals are taught, and the change in the decorum of these girls after a month or two in the class is remarkable. The money for the food supply for the class is limited, and frequently sales are held, when cake, bread, and pies made by the girls are sold to the public. This brings in a revenue which enables them to purchase the necessary articles for class demonstration. Factory hours are long and the girls are impressed with the fact that nourishing food is at all times a necessity to perfect health. This same training extends to the children of the factory workers who have been refused permits, and several of these little girls have developed into remarkably good cooks. One day, during a visit to the playground at Hampden, I tasted biscuits and creamed potatoes prepared by a thirteen-year-old girl which would have done credit to the finest chef.

The children vie with each other and are encouraged to try the recipes at home, with the result that many tired mothers return from the factories to find a table daintily set and a well-cooked supper served with no little pride by a child who, through what she considers play, is learning the best elements of housewifery. Dishwashing and the correct way of clearing away the dishes, and even sweeping and dusting, are taught. At one of the playgrounds the basement of a near-by church is used by the cooking class, and at the other, where the larger girls are instructed, the kitchen of an old mansion (now used as a school-

are asked to repeat whatever they have heard by acting the story, and some entertaining impromptu plays, showing the children's idea of the characters in the story, are given. Special attention is paid to the correct use of words and of the English grammar, and slang is especially discouraged. Sewing of all kinds is taught, and few factory mothers now make or purchase their aprons, as the children make them at the playgrounds. Raffia work is taught, also basket weaving. The boys are taught to knot hammocks, and have turned out some excellent work, such as would do credit to many an older worker at this trade.

The larger boys have formed a sort of city government at the playground, and elected a mayor and council and appointed policemen, whose duty it is to see that there is no swearing or bad behavior of any kind and that the playground is kept clean. Good behavior, honesty, and truthfulness are at all times required, and the boy or girl who refuses to obey the teacher is court-martialed and expelled from the ground. Childish difficulties are settled by the teachers, and, although a city policeman is always within call, he is rarely needed. Boys who were once street gamins have ceased to swear and loaf on corners. They have become neat and clean in appearance, and now take an interest in the baseball games and outdoor gymnasiums which are attached to the playgrounds. Time is given for amusements, and in these the teachers join heartily. Swings, slide boards, sand bins, and seesaws are provided, and the children spend hours at play. Gardening, too, is not overlooked, but this is not on a very large scale at the playgrounds frequented by the children of the mill workers.

Altogether the work has proved a success beyond the expectation of the managers. Exercise in the fresh air has improved the health of the children and of the girls who devote their holidays to study with the cooking class at the playground. A great many stories have been written on the hardships of the factory worker of the South, but none of these applies to the employes of the cotton mills of Baltimore. The workers there are for the most part a happy lot of people, especially since the Playground Association is doing so much to educate and amuse their children and train them into the channels of usefulness and freedom from temptation. The money needed to carry on the work is raised by private subscription. The mill owners take an active interest in this movement, as it tends to better the condition and health of their employes, increasing their efficiency as workers, creating a greater love of home, and lifting them into a better citizenship.



LITTLE SEAMSTRESS MAKING AN APRON FOR MOTHER, WHO WORKS IN A FACTORY.

house), with its large, old-fashioned cooking stove, gives ample opportunity for lessons in practical cooking.

The education of the child is not overlooked, and once a week books are sent from the public library. This work is under the supervision of the librarian of one of the best colleges in Maryland, and only such books as she thinks fit for the children to read are sent. The books may be retained two weeks, and, when returned, the reader may be asked to tell the story the book contains. Twice a week the librarian gathers the younger children about her in the "sand bin" and tells them stories. Several of the children



INSTRUCTOR IN COOKING SHOWING FACTORY WORKERS' GIRLS HOW TO MAKE DAINITY DISHES.



THE STORY HOUR—CHILDREN SITTING IN THE SAND BIN LISTENING TO A STORY TOLD BY THE LIBRARIAN.



BOYS, GIRLS AND AN INSTRUCTOR HAVING A JOLLY TIME ON THE "SEESAW."



TEACHING THE CHILDREN OF FACTORY WORKERS THE PROPER WAY OF SERVING A MEAL.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Is Prohibition in Mississippi a Farce?

By S. Mays Ball

THIRTEEN State capitals became "dry" on July 1st, 1909. This had been caused either by State, county, or city action.



S. MAYS BALL,
The well-known newspaper and magazine writer who has been investigating the liquor question in the South.

Charleston, W. Va., Lincoln, Neb., Concord, N. H., and Montpelier, Vt., voted liquor out by a sort of local option or council action. The other "dry" capitals are in the States having State-wide prohibition, to wit, Augusta, Me.; Topeka, Kan.; Bismarck, N. D.; Atlanta, Ga.; Jackson, Miss.; Nashville, Tenn.; Raleigh, N. C.; Montgomery, Ala., and Oklahoma City, Okla.

One of the singular features of the advance of prohibition in Mississippi is the fact that it has not been brought about through moral or religious agitation. The temperance agitators, the W. C. T. U. forces, and the Prohibition party proper had but little to do with the steady spread of local option for a period of fifteen

years, or the enactment of the statutory prohibition law last year. According to the census of 1900 there were in Mississippi 641,200 white persons and 907,630 negroes. The business men and commercial interests in the Mississippi cities compelled to employ negro labor can justly claim credit and responsibility for existing conditions in the State.

When the business interests (not all, of course) in the cities began this fight, the planters of the State began to realize that the open sale of liquor was demoralizing the negro and impairing his efficiency as a laborer. The strength of this latter force in favor of prohibition can be realized when it is explained that Mississippi is pre-eminently an agricultural State, practically ninety per cent. of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the negroes who are "the hewers of wood and drawers of water" form sixty per cent. of the entire population. Recognition of the fact that the use of liquor was causing a steady increase of crime among negroes also had a strong effect in bringing about restrictive legislation.

The real leaders of the prohibition movement—men like the late Bishop Charles B. Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Dr. W. T. Lowrey, of the Baptist Church, prohibitionists through principle and not aligned with any party organization—in the first campaign for a local option law, contended that a persistent campaign of education would inevitably lessen consumption of whiskey and beer; and prohibition laws, even though imperfectly enforced, would prove the most effectual means of restraint to the traffic.

During the fifteen-year period that the prohibition cause has been advancing in Mississippi (through local option), it has been frequently handicapped by the excessive zeal of some of its advocates. For many years Bishop Galloway steadfastly opposed a State-wide prohibition law as a substitute for local option, believing that the time was not ripe for such a reform. He contended that as the people awakened to a realization of what they wanted—if it were prohibition—county after county would swing into the "dry" column. His judgment proved correct, for when, last year, the State-wide law was enacted, there were only six "wet" counties out of the entire seventy-eight.

Even in the final prohibition fight, Bishop Galloway and his followers were advocates of conservatism. When the State-wide prohibition bill was presented at the 1908 session of the Legislature, some of its advocates wished to make it effective immediately. The conservative element, led by the good bishop, believed that the saloonkeepers (in the six counties) should be permitted until December 31st, 1908, to close out their business. When the conservatives won this point the State-wide prohibition law was passed without a dissenting vote, and it is said the saloon men promised not to institute litigation to test the law's constitutionality.

The bill or bills passed by the Mississippi Legislature (it required five, or amendments, to do the work correctly), February 19th to March 5th, 1908, are "corkers." The writer has studied all the prohibition laws passed in the South by the several States; not one can touch Mississippi's acts as to strictness. After reading the five acts or amendments, one is tempted to believe that it is impossible to get any liquor in the State. Only a minister can buy sacramental wine. C. O. D. shipments are prevented by an act that does not permit the agent of a railroad or express company to allow the removal of C. O. D. whiskey and beer more than one hundred feet from the office or depot. The same act, section 1,798, states that proof of the possession by any person in Mississippi of one-half gallon or more of C. O. D. liquor or beer shall be *prima-facie* evidence of violation of the law. The possession of a United States revenue license is presumptive evidence of guilt. It is unlawful to give a friend a drink at a public entertainment, any place of amusement, or social entertainment, and so on, *ad infinitum*. Violations of the prohibition laws of Mississippi are known as *misdeameanors*.

For two days after the writer arrived in Jackson, Miss., he couldn't find anybody but a prohibitionist. "Great law, doing great good. No liquor or beer sold in this town, and won't be, I can tell you, sir!" The hotel at which he stopped, adjacent to the railway station, gave many opportunities to watch the train of express wagons hauling "unmarked" cases of something all day long therefrom; a lot of barrels also. Hon. Arthur C. Crowder, the capable mayor of Jackson (a friend of twenty-three years' standing to the writer), who is doing his duty as he sees it—which is to close up any "blind-tiger" wherever found—when he had the bald question put to him as follows, "Now, look here! I'll admit, as you do, that a visitor can bribe a bellboy in this hotel to go out to secure liquor or beer. But can a stranger, un-introduced, arrive in this city, leave this hotel, and, without going through any 'sewers,' back alleys, or subjecting himself to police trouble, get all the liquor or beer he wishes?" replied, in effect, "I'd close such places up if I knew of them."

Now, as a matter of fact, there are blind-tigers all over Jackson; not only "stationary" ones, but also any number of walking blind-tigers, from which beer or whiskey can be gotten, sometimes with ease, sometimes with much trouble. The writer learned of many instances of the violation of the liquor law when, later, he made the acquaintance of several "wets," one of whom went with him to investigate the "stationary" blind-tigers and take photographs of them. In the places photographed, either whiskey or beer, and sometimes both, can be bought; in fact, it was bought. The negro women of Jackson purchase, say, a gallon or so of cheap whiskey, and, diluting it with about four-fifths water (or, as some Jacksonians claim, sulphuric acid), find it much easier and much more profitable to maintain a livelihood as liquor sellers than by "taking in washing." One negro woman was arrested on suspicion in Jackson while the writer was there. The police searchers found, under her dress, tied to her corset strings, many pint bottles of liquor; some of the strings being without bottles proved she had been doing good business.

The police suspected a certain house as being a blind-tiger, but the most persistent search failed to develop any evidence. The officers were about to give up in despair when one of them noticed a nail projecting from the ceiling. He called for a step-ladder, took hold of the nail, the ceiling gave, and disclosed a stock of liquors and beer. A certain man, suspected of running a blind-tiger, had a habit of driving about the city, after which, when his horse showed weariness, he would hitch his horse up next door to the police station. Some one suggested that there might be something strange about that buggy, and the police arrested the driver and found a false bottom to the buggy, which daily carried innumerable bottles of beer and whiskey.

The queen of all the "blind-tigresses" is a negress, named Smithers, who has been frequently arrested and convicted, always coming up with her one hundred to two hundred dollar fine with no trouble at all. Recently this negress, who is wonderfully bright, was caught "with the goods on" by use of marked money. She was acquitted, for the witnesses appearing against her were two out-of-town detectives, whose word the jury, composed of white men, declined to accept in preference to the defendant's.

On the trains in Mississippi there are said to be sold (the writer didn't see them) two kinds of packages—one called "Honey Boy," price fifty cents; the other, a little larger, called a "Cracker Jack," price seventy-five cents—which, if the purchaser understands the combination, will furnish something in liquid form that is said to cheer and has been known to inebriate. A newsboy was recently taken off of his route at Utica, Miss., tried for violation of the prohibition law, and sentenced to sixty days on the county convict farm.

At the time of the writer's stay in Jackson, the city was full of so-called near-beer saloons, wherein, to a prohibitionist, the near-beer was served; to a man carrying the right "sign," the real beer, and sometimes anything else he wished in the way of drinkables alcoholic. The writer was told of one case in the vicinity of Jackson, where a man carried a receptacle on his person containing whiskey, to which was attached a tube. "Sucks," at fifteen cents, were sold right and left. Since the visit of the writer to Jackson, namely, on June 10th, the Supreme Court has handed down a decision that no drink containing any alcohol, not even near-beer, could be sold. It was reported that immediately all the near-beer saloons were closed by Mayor Crowder in Jackson; also that Vicksburg and some other towns have paid no attention to the decision. The writer does not vouch for the latter statement.

A man named Berry, whose case was appealed to, and decided in, the Supreme Court June 8th last, was selling a most insidious cider. The good people of his community demanded the immediate breaking up of his business; he did stop for a time, then opened again, claiming his cider was harmless. One of the pillars of the church in Mississippi was induced to sample this cider as a test. He did so once, twice, thrice; and he is reported to have acquired the worst of all "jags," viz., that on cider, spiked. The revenue officers soon closed the place.

There were formerly so-called "social clubs" all over Jackson; they have, since 1904, been broken up. City Attorney William Hemingway, of Jackson, showed the writer an "application for membership" in one of the raided clubs (dated one day, elected the same day) and a requisition for liquors made by the members. These forms, the writer found, or similar ones, are in use all over the South. One of the old buildings of the city was in years gone the most popular of all the blind-tigers in Jackson. The prohibitionists say that the tiger therein has been killed; the "wets" say not. All the writer knows is that he couldn't get in when he attempted to. Some years ago the "back water," which reaches, in flood times, close to the old building, did not recede as it was accustomed to do during low water of the Pearl River. A man who saw it told the writer that the obstruction which prevented the waters from returning to the river was a dam of corks thrown or deposited from the old building.

A man named Howard, who had been brought into court innumerable times for violation of the prohibition law, and whose wife was supposed to do most of the "smooth" handling of the business, had his place raided some time ago. Before the police could get into the door, the man, it is said, pushed his wife and the "contraband articles" into a large trunk and sat there while the officers searched, but found nothing. He was afterward convicted of another similar offense and fined \$200, with the understanding that he was to leave and remain away from Jackson. He presumably left Jackson, but, strange to say, he was running a place when the writer was there!

The county in which is Jackson does not extend much beyond the city limits. Some up-to-the-minute violators moved across that county line, built some rough shacks, divided in the middle with a partition which came down from the ceiling to a troughlike arrangement. On one side, if you knew the counter-sign, was a room for the customer, who couldn't see the "tiger" on the other. Money was dropped in the trough with a slip of paper giving the order, and quickly the "wet" goods were handed into the trough. A young chap named Puckett went to one of these places some years ago to make a purchase. A knot in the partition dividing the room having fallen out, Puckett is supposed to have looked through this hole and to have been immediately shot in the eye and killed. Right afterward the good people of Jackson burned down the shacks, and there have not been any "trough blind-tigers" since the Puckett murder.

There is much to keep the officers of the law busy in a prohibition city. Early in June last there were thirty-five arrests in one day in Jackson. A report made June 24th shows that the Jackson police made 862 arrests during less than half of the year. This was said to be a record-breaker, with the "busy" season yet to come. At this rate it is calculated in Jackson that there will be a total of 1,800 arrests for the year. The high record in the past has been 1,400.

Six Vicksburg men went to Jackson, and, finding it necessary to spend the night in the latter city, decided to get up a poker game. They were of the belief that without drinkables there could be no real poker party. They interviewed the powers that be in the hotel as to the securing of "wet" supplies. "Sure, we kin get it fer you, boss, and in thirty minutes, too." "But we wish one hundred and forty-four bottles of beer. Where can you get that amount of beer in Jackson in thirty minutes?" "Leave it to me, boss," said the factotum. Within the time limit, through the lobby of the — Hotel, came two negroes bearing on their shoulders two gunny-sacks filled with rattling bottles. The traveling men and other hotel guests were much amused.

The writer was dining with Mayor Crowder one evening and asked him pointblank, with the license of an old friend, if he really believed he, the city officials, etc., and the Law Enforcement League had closed up the blind-tigers of the city. Mayor Crowder was firm in his statements that whiskey couldn't easily be bought in Jackson, nor beer either—when the writer at that moment had in his pocket the photographic films of twelve blind-tigers which he had tested that very afternoon. Another friend contradicted the mayor, and said to the writer, "I will come to your hotel in the morning and take you to any number of places within one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty yards of that hotel, where we can buy anything we wish." The mayor made a wager that this couldn't be done. It wasn't done, as the keepers of all the places visited recognized the writer as the person who had photographed their establishments the afternoon before, and only let him have beer. On the way back to the hotel, the other friend said that he would drop out at a certain place and get the liquor. The friend did so and arrived at the hotel loaded with whiskey and beer. When told where the purchase had been made, the mayor, who had convicted the proprietor to remain away from Jackson, sent a policeman to see what the man meant by returning to the city. But no such person as the man in question was found at the place—so the policeman reported!

As Jackson has had the "dry" law in effect for about fifteen or so years, the people's sentiment, so to speak, has been better educated, and the prohibi-

(Continued on page 129.)

Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

MAINE WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, NEW JERSEY THE SECOND, AND CANADA THE THIRD



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) AN EXPERT CANOEIST ABOUT TO TAKE A TRIP BY HERSELF.
J. Bland, New Jersey.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) LAZY YOUNG FISHERMAN WAITING FOR A BITE.
R. R. Sallows, Canada.



RAPID TRANSIT IN SHANGHAI, CHINA.
Robert Whitfield, Alaska.



NEW YORK Y. M. C. A. BOYS IN CAMP AT UPTON LAKE NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.
I. P. Flood, Connecticut.



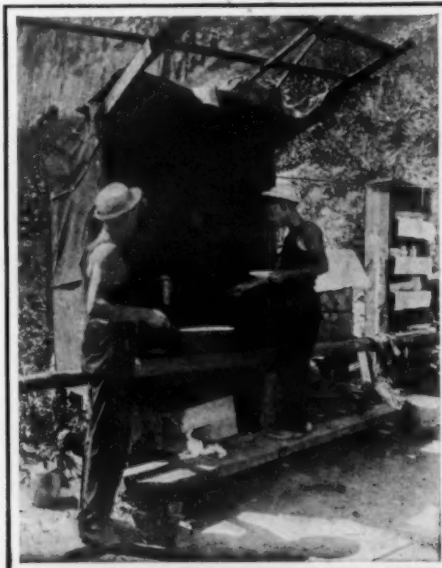
A CITY GIRL WHO LEARNED TO MILK.
Miss E. M. Rohrer, New York.



URCHINS OF THE GREAT METROPOLIS TAKING A BATH IN THE EAST RIVER.
Henry Smith, Long Island.



FAITHFUL FARMER'S BOY AT WORK IN THE TURNIP PATCH.—*S. R. Rollo, Ontario.*



CAMPING OUT IN SUMMER—THE COOK AND THE WAITER BUSY FEEDING THE HUNGRY CROWD.
William Borden, Delaware.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) VACATIONISTS ENJOYING A QUIET HOUR IN A TENT HAMLET AT THE MOUNTAIN'S FOOT.
Charles Lee, Maine.

Glimpses of the Recent Big Flood in Missouri



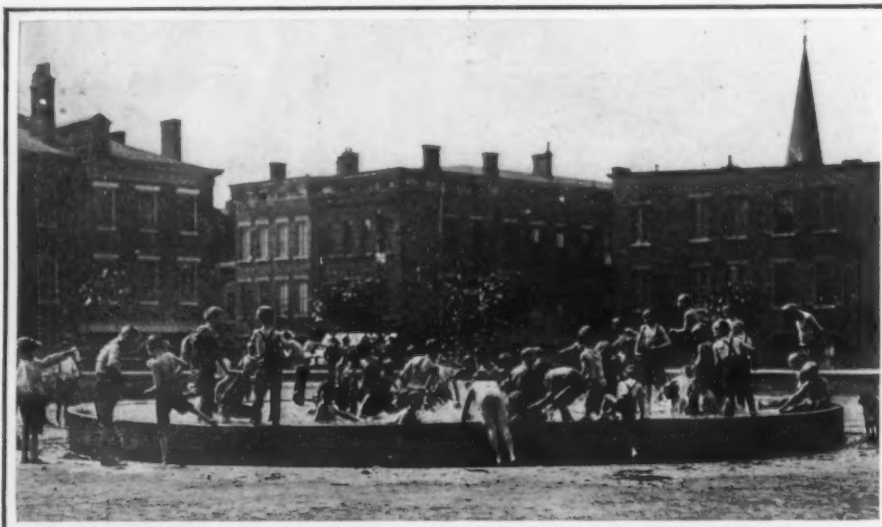
GENERAL VIEW OF THE FLOOD IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

The dark sections are corn fields. The submerged portions were wheat fields and pastures. The view covers a distance of three miles from the camera to the Missouri River in the background. A Rock Island work train is shown out in the water.—A. A. Coult.



THE INUNDATED MISSOURI RIVER VALLEY, OPPOSITE JEFFERSON CITY.

The swollen river here attained a width of five and a quarter miles. Cedar City was partially submerged. The abundant crops were destroyed. The picture, which was taken from the State capitol dome, shows the Missouri Pacific Railroad yards, and the bridge across the Missouri River.—Thomas G. Cooper.



JOLLY CROWD OF BOYS DISPORTING IN ONE OF THE PUBLIC POOLS.



GIRLS ENJOYING A BATH IN THEIR OWN LITTLE LAKE.

HOW CINCINNATI'S POOR CHILDREN KEEP COOL.

YOUNGSTERS ON A HOT DAY BATHING IN THE PUBLIC POOLS BUILT BY THE CITY IN THE TENEMENT DISTRICTS.—Photographs by J. R. Schmidt.

New York's Overcrowded Street Cars.

RESIDENTS and property owners of Delancey Street, New York, complain bitterly of the conditions along that thoroughfare, caused by the unnecessary delay in the completion of a subway loop. For the third summer the street has been torn up, and they are forced to live in dirt and turmoil without hope of redress. The streets are obstructed by excavations and building material, so that people going to work through this street must walk, thereby losing considerable time. The street-car facilities also are disgraceful, horse-cars of the antiquated type being used. These are crowded far beyond their capacity by men who cling even to the footrails on the front and rear. Women and girls are almost always unable to get into the cars at all, and must, therefore, walk to their work. Storekeepers have complained that the condition of the street for blocks at the bridge approach is seriously hurting their business. The Public Service Commission may exert its powers toward remedying the evil conditions.

The Pioneer.

HE is swart from the glow of the merciless sun,
And his muscles are huge from the work he has done;
He has builded his home where the prairie wolves roam—
He's the Hewer, the Blazer of Trails.

He is crude with the strength of the seeker of toil;
From the hot barren wastes he is gathering spoil
For a nation that lives from the bounty he gives—
He's the Builder, the Winner of Ways.

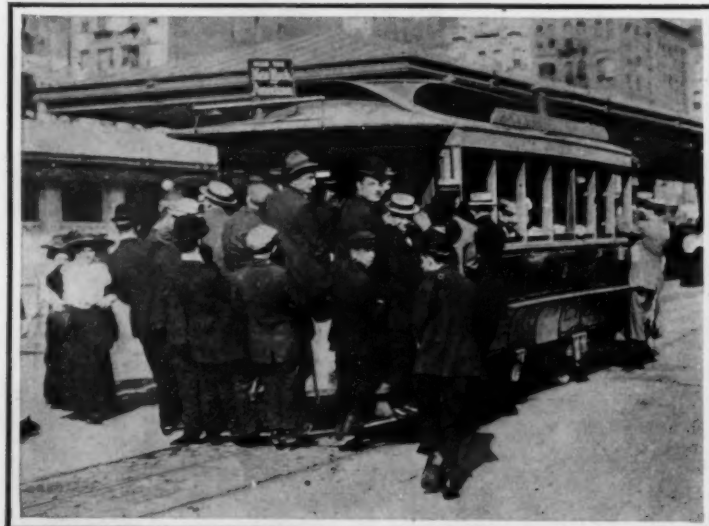
Where the silent wastes bask in the summer's hot glow,
Where the forests are choked in the shroud of the snow,
By his brain and his brawn a new nation is born—
He goes forward to conquer new realms.

And the world has its heroes of lace and gold braid,
That are honored and wined for the waste they have made;
But the world little knows of the debt that it owes
To the Hewer, the Blazer of Trails.

CLARENCE RICHARD LINDNER.

Awful Tales of Massacre Confirmed.

THE PRESS dispatches describing the terrible massacre of Armenian Christians by fanatical Moslems at Adana, Tarsus, and other points in Asia Minor were so startling that many people believed that the picture had been overdrawn, and that the loss of life (stated as high as 30,000) was far less than had been declared. The report, however, of the court-martial held at Adana lately, in connection with the massacres, lends irresistible confirmation to the most lurid stories of pillage and slaughter. The court not only censures the governor of the province and other local officials, and announces that fifteen murderers have been hanged already, but also says "800 deserve death, 15,000 deserve penal servitude for life, and 80,000 deserve minor punishment." Where such a host of murderous criminals were at work, the list of the killed and wounded could not fail to compare with those in a great and bloody battle. The civilized world rejoices that the new regime in Turkey promises to put an end to such tragedies.



AN OVERCROWDED HORSE-CAR ON WHICH MALE PASSENGERS ARE CLINGING TO THE FRONT AND BACK FAR BEYOND THE CAPACITY OF THE CAR WHICH WOMEN ARE UNABLE TO BOARD.



DELANCEY STREET AT THE BRIDGE APPROACH FULL OF OBSTRUCTIONS SO THAT NO CARS CAN PASS AT ALL AND PEOPLE ARE OBLIGED TO WALK TO WORK.

DISGRACEFUL DEFICIENCY IN NEW YORK'S STREET TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.—Paul Schumm.

The Woman in the Trolley Car

By Marion G. Darlington

SHE WAS a startlingly pretty woman. When she entered the car at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, I thought, "What can she be doing here?"—she was so obviously different from the general run of people who go through Delancey Street and over the Williamsburg Bridge; for not only was she pretty and elegantly dressed, but she had such an air of distinction, and withal such a kindly expression, that one would have noticed her in any gathering. She had, on entering, taken a seat near the door, so that, being almost directly opposite me, I had ample opportunity for studying her.

When the car stopped at Avenue A, my attention was withdrawn from the charming woman opposite to a new passenger. My first impression of her was size. She was without exception the largest woman I had ever seen in my life. She was positively heroic.

She wore a dark red and white calico dress, the skirt of which, with its many gathers, stuck out so that it completely blocked the doorway; around her ample shoulders was wrapped a brilliant scarlet and black plaid shawl; her hair, parted in the middle, was plastered smoothly to the sides of her large, moonlike face, while on her head was perched a tiny straw arrangement with strings under her chin. On one arm she carried a large market basket, bulging with vegetables and mysterious paper parcels. There was a cast in one eye that gave her a most sinister expression.

Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to offer my seat to a pretty woman; but while I was considering the advisability of offering it to a woman twice my size—and I am a large man—I was put to shame by the person who sat opposite me, a postman, as remarkable in his way as the others had been in theirs; for he was so thin and occupied so little space that he reminded me of the man who had to stand up twice in the same place in order to cast a shadow.

When the large woman entered the car, her eye with the cast in it lighted upon the letter-carrier, who sat next the door. He grew red, fidgeted nervously, glanced furtively at the pretty woman beside him, glanced at the woman blocking the entrance, considered the very small amount of space he occupied, looked again at his neighbor, again at the heroic figure in the doorway, who still stared at him with that basilisk gaze. He sighed, rose hurriedly, and offered her his place.

And—the woman took it—that is, she tried to take it. Turning so that she faced the rear entrance, with her back toward the woman next her, she sat down sideways, vainly trying to shove one huge hip into the space the postman had occupied, while the rest of her spread over on to her neighbor. The poor little woman, all "scrinched up" against her neighbor, was almost hidden from view.

The "old party" seemed to be a kindly soul, for, when at last she was settled, reaching down into her basket and taking out a small paper parcel, she handed it to the postman, who was standing on the back platform, saying in deep tones as she did so, "Here, take this. Ye'll find it handy whin yez gits home." Recognizing that the old woman was trying to repay him for his kindness, the postman, blushing, in a somewhat confused manner stepped forward, took it, and quickly put it in his pocket.

Next, turning her head slowly and casting her evil-looking eye upon the woman on whose lap she was practically sitting, she addressed her, saying, "I niver belaves in takin' anny man's pla-ace. If he pays foive cints fur ut, he's intitled to ut." Then, with an air of having justified herself to the world, she slowly turned her head and complacently gazed out of the rear door, while the car jogged on for two or three blocks.

Just then a number of people left the car, so those who remained moved up and let my first friend slide out from under the other. As the older woman seemed not to notice the difference, but continued in the same position, the younger one touched her on the shoulder, calling her attention to the fact that there was now plenty of room to sit comfortably. The older woman nodded, sat a little farther back on the seat, but still continued with her back to the people and facing the rear platform.

I, for one, was really grateful to her for doing so, for I frankly confess that when she looked at me with that peculiar game eye of hers, she had such an evil, uncanny expression that I felt decidedly queer and uncomfortable until she turned her gaze in another direction; and my fellow-passengers seemed to be affected in a like manner.

Fortunately for us, after one good look at each, the old woman apparently became oblivious to every one in the car except her pretty neighbor, who seemed to possess for her a sort of fascination; for, notwithstanding that she still maintained her original position, she would constantly turn her head and stare for a moment, and then reluctantly and slowly turn away again.

Suddenly, looking over her shoulder, the old woman snapped out, "Have yez the dhropsy?"

The little lady gave a frightened start and, with a surprised, questioning look in her eyes, said, "Why—why—no—I haven't the dropsy."

"Well," said the other, "I jist thawt if ye had I could tell ye how to cure ut, that's all." After a slight pause, "Not many docters knows that." And leaning back, but still staring very hard, she continued, "Don't ye iver let thim tap ye."

"Thank you," replied the little lady; "I'll not." Then, noting the other's very evident disappointment, she continued, "You might tell me how to cure it in case I should get it."

With the air of conferring a great favor, and turning squarely in her seat at last, she began, "Not many docters knows ut, but I'll tell ye. Take a boonch of radishes—be shure ye wash yer hands furst—and grate thim—a nootmeg gra-ater or a cocoanoot gra-ater 'll do," said she, making the motion of grating while talking; "thin, whin ye has thim all gra-ated, ye squeeze the juice into a cup—be shure ye wash yer hands furst. Thin dhrink that juice, and ut'll carry off all the wather. Not many docters knows that. Ray-mimber, don't ye iver let thim tap ye."

"Thank you," said her listener. "I will try to remember."

How my vis-à-vis kept a perfectly serious countenance was more than I could understand, for every one else was red in the face with trying to suppress their laughter, and the man next to me looked positively apoplectic.

"I can tell ye how to cure the grip, too, and not many docters knows that, ayther," continued the old woman. "Take a spoonful of goose grease and melt ut, and thin dhrink that, and ut'll cure ye. And," shaking her forefinger very slowly, "what's more, if a mad dog bites ye, take some turpentine and sop ut on the pla-ace." Vigorously suiting the action to the word, she stooped over, lifted up the lower part of her skirt, and commenced to "sop" her white stocking just above her prunelle gaiter. "And if ye pick up a roosty nail in yer bare foot, do that same thing."

Every one in the car was laughing, but the old woman, paying no heed, continued proudly, "I'm sixty-foive years old, and I niver hed a dochter."

"Indeed!" said the other. "You certainly look very healthy."

"Well, I'm not, thin," said she, with a toss of her head. "I fell down-stairs wanst and broke meself in three pla-aces"; and putting her mouth close to the ear of her listener, she proceeded in a very audible whisper to explain just where she had "broke herself," while the other woman, after vainly trying to stop her, resigned herself to the inevitable. After

a few minutes of quiet, again putting her face close to the other woman, she said in a mysterious tone,

"I can tell if ye're goin' to die. I made twenty-foive dollars doin' that wanst. A woman came to me, and says she, 'I want ye to come and tell if mother's goin' to live or die.' So I goes wid her, and I lays meself down on the bed beside her mother, and I puts me face close up to hers, and I looks in her eye, and I says, 'Call me name!' And she done ut. Then I says, 'Call ut louder!' and she done that. I says, 'Call ut louder still!' and she done that same. Then I gits up, and her darter says, 'Can ye tell?'" Nodding her head slowly and impressively up and down several times, "'Yes, I can tell,' says I. 'She's goin' to git well, but ye must send her to the hospital.' So they done that and she got well and they give me twenty-foive dollars fur ut."

A short pause. "Thin there was me sister. She was twice as big a woman as me." (Could it be possible? I thought. I did not know any one could grow as large!) "She was ill and her darter sint fur me, so I goes and gits upon the bed beside her and makes her call me name three times, and when she says, 'Will I git well?' I says, 'Ye'll be dead tomorrow marnin' at nine o'clock!' And," nodding her head very solemnly, "so she was!" Of course she was. The poor, superstitious creature was probably frightened to death. I am sure that had I been ill and she had tried such a proceeding with me, I should have wanted to die then and there, and not have waited until nine o'clock the next morning.

My dainty friend was gradually drawing herself farther and farther away from her garrulous neighbor. It was apparent that she thought herself sitting next a lunatic, for, keeping her head turned toward the front door, she studiously avoided the other's eye. We had almost crossed the bridge before the old woman spoke again. Tapping the younger woman on the shoulder to attract her attention, she said with great concern,

"Have ye anny warts?" The other woman drew away, shaking her head "No" several times.

"Well, I jist thawt if ye had I could tell ye how to take thim aff, that's all." Then, in an aggrieved tone, "But, of course, if ye don't want to be knowin'—"

I don't think she did want "to be knowin'," but the rest of us did, and the queer old soul looked so hurt that the young woman finally said, "You might tell me, in case I should get any."

Needing no further encouragement, the old woman began immediately, "I wanst knew a man who couldn't work because he had a big seed wart on the end of his thumb, and he had warts all over his hand like this." Stretching out one large, red hand, she tapped it all over with the first finger of her other hand to show where the warts grew. "He done what I said and took thim all aff. It's loike this—ye take a loive coal from the foire and ye touch each wart wid ut," said she, tapping her hand again with an imaginary live coal. "Then ye tie thim up, each wan, in white paper, wid a white ribbon, and, raisin' yer arm, ye throw thim over yer shoulder and say, 'Warts, begone! Begone, warts!' And when ye take the paper aff they'll all be gone."

The car had crossed the bridge. The pretty woman, by this time as apoplectic as the rest of us, rose hurriedly and left. The old woman, rising slowly, took up her basket and followed. We watched, but they went in different directions. Then we allowed ourselves a hearty laugh, while a man from the upper end of the car, addressing me, said, "Was she drunk?"

"No," said I; "she'd not been drinking."

"Well, then," said he, "lunatics ought to be locked up."

But was she a lunatic?

An Old, Old Story.

IN THEIR eagerness to provide sensations for their readers, the daily papers sometimes make amusing displays of deficient knowledge. The other day a prominent New York journal published what it seemed to regard as something new and remarkable, namely, the "noosing of suckers" by boys in Van Cortlandt Park. Old-timers, familiar with the doings of lads in the country a generation ago, were impelled to smile broadly by this item. Since time began, the snaring of fish with loops of wire has been in vogue, and there are thousands of men in the metropolis who in their youth found pleasure in this pastime.



"CASTING HER EVIL-LOOKING EYE UPON THE WOMAN ON WHOSE LAP SHE WAS PRACTICALLY SITTING."

Objects and Scenes of Interest in Portuguese East Africa



AN AFRICAN LITTLE MOTHER ONLY FOURTEEN YEARS OLD.



EUROPEAN HUNTERS BREAKING CAMP IN A NATIVE VILLAGE TO TRACK LARGE GAME REPORTED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.



OEOSNETA, CHIEF OF FOUR OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TRIBES NEAR MOMBANE.



COASTING VESSELS AT THE PORT OF GOUVOURO.



TYPICAL ANTHILL IN A FOREST CLEARING.



WILDEBEESTE SLAIN FOR FOOD FOR THE TOURISTS' ATTENDANTS BY A NATIVE HUNTER.



SWINGING HAMMOCK IN WHICH THE TRAVELER IS CARRIED BY FOUR NATIVES FOR LONG DISTANCES.



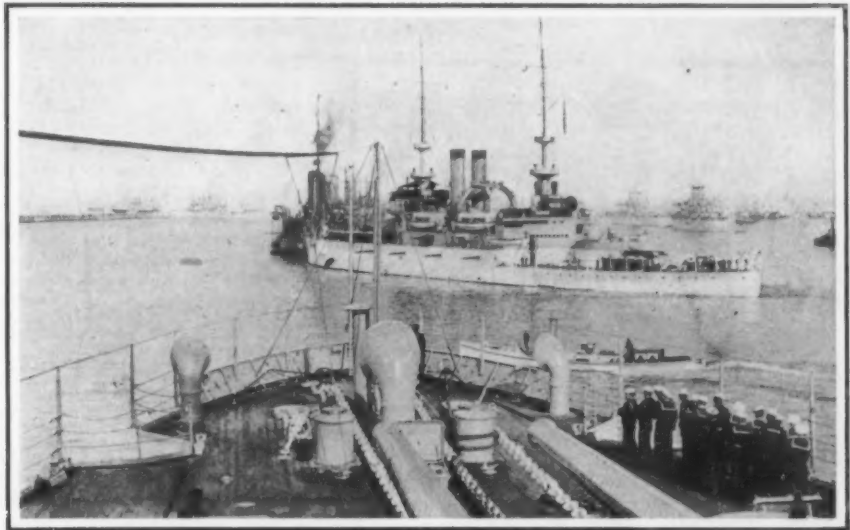
TRAVELING PARTY, SHOWING CARRIERS WITH THEIR LOADS READY FOR A LONG JOURNEY.

Portuguese East Africa, also known as Mozambique, while it is not so well known as the territory in which ex-President Roosevelt is hunting, is no less interesting, and is as good a hunting ground as British East Africa, although it is not usually frequented by hunters of big game, for the reason that it is not so readily accessible. It embraces an area of 301,000 square miles, most of which lies along the coast, which is flat and swampy country, rising to a forest-covered interior. It is intersected by the Limpopo, Zambezi and other rivers. The climate is unhealthy. The chief products are cotton, rubber, ivory, indigo, coffee, tobacco and sugar, and there are rich gold and coal deposits. The above pictures give a comprehensive idea of native life.—Photographs by H. J. Tilley.

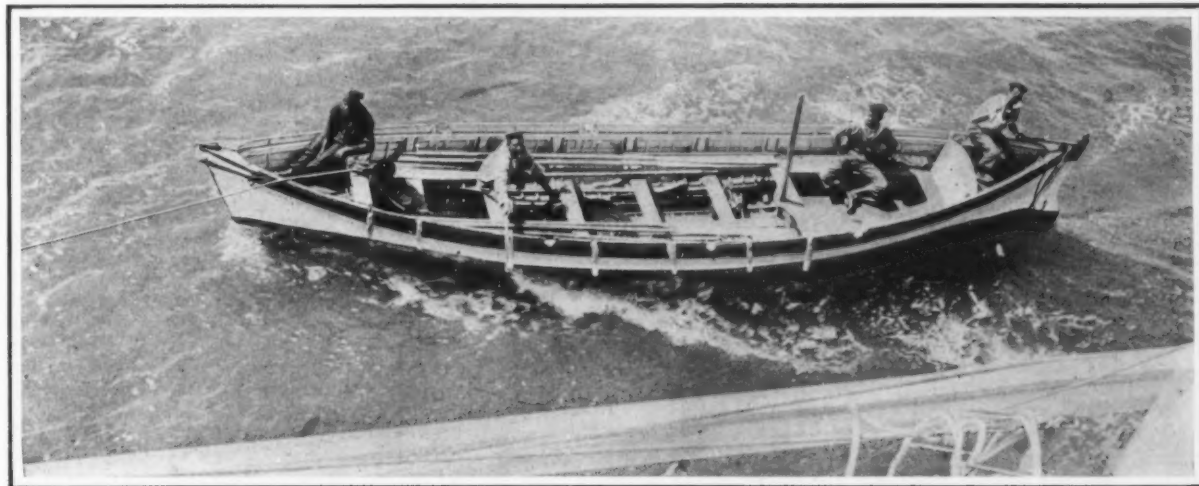
Incidents in the Life of the American Naval Sailor



"ABANDON SHIP" DRILL—MEN LINING UP WITH THE EQUIPMENT ASSIGNED THEM.



OUR BATTLESHIP FLEET AT GIBRALTAR GETTING UNDER WAY FOR HOME.



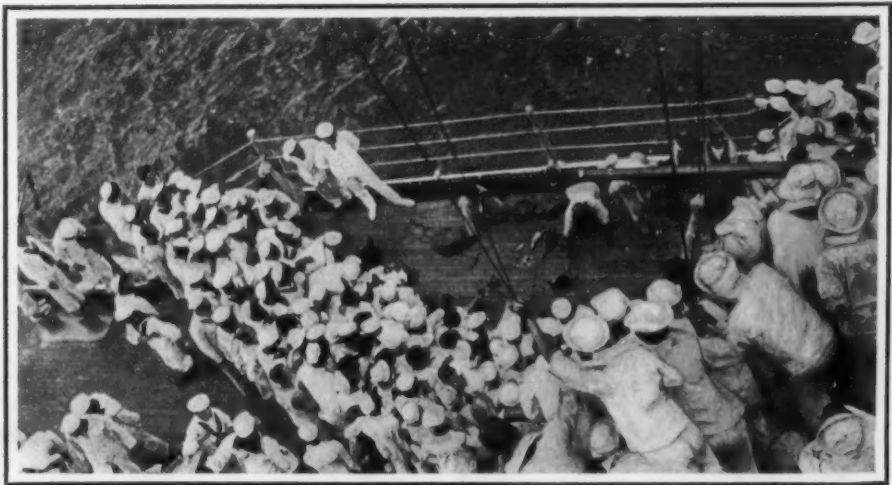
BATTLESHIP TAKING A PILOTBOAT IN TOW AT A FOREIGN PORT.



POLISHING THE GUNS AND OTHERWISE PREPARING THE SHIP FOR VISITORS.



BLUEJACKETS ON SHORE LEAVE VISITING THE GREAT PYRAMID AND THE SPHINX.



HINDU "FAKIR" AMUSING SAILORS ON BOARD A WARSHIP WITH A FIGHT BETWEEN A COBRA AND A MANGOSE.



JAPANESE SWARMING THE DECK OF AN AMERICAN BATTLESHIP IN A PORT OF JAPAN.



EAGERLY HOISTING ABOARD THE WHALEBOAT WHICH HAS COME FROM SHORE WITH MAILS FROM HOME.

The doings and experiences of our naval sailors are always matters of interest to the general public. The above pictures, taken by the artist during the wonderful voyage of our battleship fleet around the world, reveal a variety of incidents in which our naval seamen participated.

Photographs by T. Dart Walker.

Gossip and Pictures from the World of Sport

By E. A. Goewey



At the Corner Store.

"GREAT cats, ding-bats,
Rickety, rickety, rats, rats!
Umpah-umpah-umpah,
Sis, boom, bun,
Yale! Harvard! Cornell and Princeton!
Fizz, squeegee, fudge!"

THUS chortled the Rah-Rah Boy, home to live with papa during vacation, as he saw the old fan approaching the corner store.

All the regulars gathered round the veteran sport and gave him a royal welcome, and then escorted him to his favorite chair between the dill-pickle barrel and the showcase filled with four-dollar, double-seated pants.

Everybody wanted to ask the elderly enthusiast about his trip round the baseball circuit and the Giants' slump, but, knowing that he had bet at least four dollars with George that the McGraw bunch would finish one, two, they refrained from pushing him, knowing that he would break forth into much comment if given time.

To break the ice, the man who wears red flannels in summer to keep off rheumatism and promote prickly heat remarked, "I want to ask you, pard, about this oxygen game that's been tested out at Yale. Is it good dope or is it just another fad like announcing annually that the Washingtons may finish better than eighth?"

"I've been reading up on that oxygen question," replied the old fan, "and I think I may be able to impart some information. You know this scheme of pumping a man full of oxygen so that he can outdo himself in athletic stunts started in England. It is something like doping a race horse, only not so rough on the human."

"Some of you can readily understand why England was so warm for the scheme after the late (and by them) lamented Olympic games. Those athletically inclined in the tight little isle fell quickly for the innovation knowing that their regular physical showdown couldn't be much worse, and hoping that, if some of their muscular ones became properly charged with oxygen, they might occasionally come in as good as third, provided the judges had been selected with discretion."

"Accurate figures on the oxygen tests over there are rather shy, but I have heard rumors that in the recent bean-bag and skipping-rope contests it worked wonders."

"Now then to get back to the experiments on our own side of the water. The papers say that they have been quite extensive and that full reports of same have been made to the school faculties. It has leaked out, however, that with the aid of oxygen several otherwise languid sophomores have been enabled to climb right up the sides of mountains without the usual refreshment, and that, once filled with this life-giving, gaseous element, three freshmen can yell louder than Buffalo Bill's congress of Indian nations."

"But honestly, boys, I wish that that oxygen lay-out was working to everybody's satisfaction, for I know a place where I'd like to try a few gallons of that stuff out. Yes, I mean at the Polo Grounds, and I think great quantities of it would meet with ready sale around Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, and a few other localities we all might name."

Here was an opening, and the freckle-faced fan, who hadn't missed a game at the Polo Grounds since Van Haltren joined the Giants, butted in with a few remarks that he had been choking back till the old boy got used to his surroundings.

"That's the ticket!" said he. "Let's talk of the Giants. Never mind the rest of the bunch you mentioned. I didn't expect much from them. But what's the matter with the Giants? That's what I want to know. Early in the spring any unprejudiced fan would have bet his pile against a laundry ticket that it would be a three-cornered battle-royal between the

Pirates, the Cubs, and the Giants for first place from the drop of the flag till the last ball game of the season was pitched. And what do we find? Simply this. That the Pirates have been playing circles all around the Polo Grounds boys, the Cubs still have their goat, and every now and then some bunch of ginger-filled youngsters like Bresnahan's Cardinals comes along and wallops them all over the field.

"The way the St. Louis outfit thrashed the McGraw outfit during the warm days in July was a shame. There was no fluke about it. The Cardinals won through clear merit. The contests usually went for extra innings, and, when they did, the youngsters out-gamed the Giants."

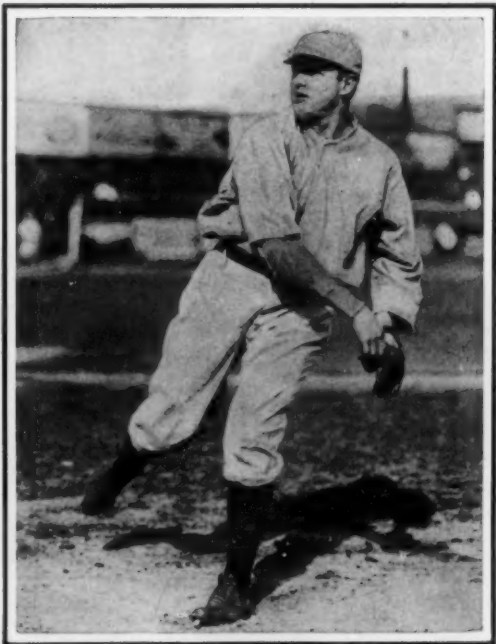
"Had any one even hinted a few weeks ago that the New Yorks would blow up in a contest with Roger's children, he would have been laughed at to the echo. But old Roger pitted his generalship against McGraw's, and his infants won out—not once, but several times. Roger deserves credit. He started out with a team that had been all shot to pieces, and he's making good. Next year he won't be within yelling distance of the cellar from the first tap of the gong."

"It certainly makes me tired. Why, if the Giants don't wake up, I stand about as much chance of seeing them win the 1909 pennant as I do of witnessing a cake-walk by the Statue of Liberty."

"Again I say, what's the matter with the Giants? Listen and see if I don't point out some of the weak spots. In the first place, the outfield is far from being what it should be. 'Red' Murray is a mighty good boy. He is a better fielder than Donlin, but nowhere near him with the stick. O'Hara fields well and runs bases up to standard, but his hitting is off. McCormick is improving on his feet and his hitting is better than the average. But—note the BUT—wouldn't New York be in a better position to-day if old Mike Donlin and Seymour had been in the outfield from the start of the season? No one believes 'Cy' should have been kept out of the game because of that run-in with Arlie Latham, the alleged coach of the Giants' outfit. He could have been fined enough to cover his breach of conduct and still have been kept in center. It was his over-anxiety to make good the single chance he got to play his old position that caused his injury. The fans are heartily disgusted with Latham's work, for as a coach he's a joke. McGraw has probably heard enough from the fans to know what they think of his treatment of Seymour. And, what's more, the regulars believe that Donlin should have been secured, even if he did want a fancy salary. Wagner gets a bigger salary than Mike wanted, and he had his troubles beating Donlin with the stick last year. And Wagner is not the only star player getting a big salary. A long list of others could be named by any fan."

"We outsiders are, perhaps, not qualified to judge the case impartially, because we wanted Mike. But the New York club has had its way. Perhaps the club made money by the saving on Mike's salary, but I doubt it. When New York City, with over four million people, only turned out about four thousand some days to see the Cardinals lick the Giants, it looked like poor business for the box office. There was plenty of room at the Polo Grounds for thirty thousand more. The Chicago-Giants contests also failed to show up well from an attendance standpoint."

"Baseball is prosperous all over the National circuit when the New York Nationals are contenders for the pennant, and when they are not, there's a slump. When the New Yorks are winning, the Polo



CHRISTY MATHEWSON, THE GIANTS' MIGHTY TWIRLER, WHOSE LEFT HAND WAS PUT OUT OF BUSINESS IN FIELDING A BATTED BALL IN A RECENT GAME AT THE POLO GROUNDS.



THE RAH-RAH BOY.

Grounds are better than a gold mine. When our boys are falling down right along, the crowds stay away. The baseball ethics of the case may have required that Mike be put on the shelf; but what the fans want is good baseball and not ethics.

"Is any one man so necessary to a team? you ask. The answer is, 'Yes.' What would the Giants amount to now if Mattie should quit? The Cubs have been badly crippled without Kling. What would happen to them to-day if Chance left? Would the Pirates be allowed to return to Pittsburgh by the fans if Wagner were put away in camphor? Would the Cardinals be worth paying carfare to see if Roger left the club? And how about the necessity of having Jennings with Detroit, Lajoie with Cleveland, and Davis with the Athletics?"

"Now that you've finished your speech, my auburn-haired friend," said the old fan, "I'll tell you a few things that may clear up the situation. I agree with you that McGraw made a mistake and overdid the stern commander act in Seymour's case, but it taught Mac a lesson he won't forget in a hurry. He probably thought he had a couple of world-beating outfielders in O'Hara and Herzog, but they didn't do the Missouri stunt for us on schedule time. Herzog blew up in the field and McCormick had to be put back there, and O'Hara will not be at his best until next season."

"Now about the Donlin case. Mike is a wonder. We would all have liked to see him in the game from the start. He would have helped the boys a lot. Personally I would like to have seen him get the salary he wanted and been in all this season, but, have you stopped to think that there may be another side to the question? John T. Brush is a sportsman, and you can bet he has a reason for any stand he takes. Before condemning him, think of what he's done for baseball. He's had to stand alone for some years, the National League usually standing seven votes against his one on most propositions. Did he yell for sympathy? Not to any noticeable extent. He fought and waited. To-day, and for some days to come, he isn't voting alone. He lost a pennant last year on a technicality and he's playing in hard luck this year, and yet he isn't giving out tearful interviews. He paid eleven thousand dollars cash for a pitcher who has turned out to be worth about eleven dollars up to date. That doesn't look as if he's stingy. Isn't it pretty tough for him to have Mathewson, Herzog, Doyle, and Meyers all crippled at one time? Hasn't he a star bunch of players in Merkle, Schaefer, Devore, O'Hara and the other extras and recruits? They will shine some day, and if any one of them were released to-day, he would be instantly snapped up. Therefore we can't reasonably ask him to buy a lot of additional recruits."

"All of this doesn't signify that Donlin shouldn't have been secured early in the season. However, Mike is probably now beyond our reach, and before the business of this little session of ours appears in print, he will no doubt be at the head of the Quakers. But, listen! I want to tell you something. Not so many years ago Mike, then in Baltimore, was in trouble with the baseball clubs, and John T. Brush was the man who straightened out Donlin's difficulties and gave him the chance to become one of the stars of the national game. Mike soon became a hero and was beloved by the fans, but he was often hard to handle and plenty cheery."

"Then the acting bug got under his skin, and Mike's bump of egoism swelled perceptibly. Mike was popular on account of his ball-playing ability, and his theatrical partner was a clever performer. The pair made money. Mr. Brush's friends say that, when signing time came this spring, Mike was very haughty with the man who had done him a mighty favor. Hence the split and no Mike with the Giants. But recently the theatrical season closed for Mike, and he began to see that a little playing the

(Continued on page 139.)

FINANCIAL

**THE WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW
OF J. S. BACHE & CO., BANKERS,
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AMERICA—and by a wide margin—leads the world in the extent of its railway system. In the whole world there is a total of 594,867 miles of railroad, of which 268,058 miles are located in North America. This is but little less than the total for the three continents of Africa, Europe, and Asia, Africa having 18,519 miles, Europe having 189,385 miles, and Asia 56,294 miles, which gives the Old World a total of 274,198 miles. South America has a total of 34,911 miles, and Australasia a total of 17,700 miles, which, added to the figures for North America, amounts to a total of 320,669 miles for the New World. As compared with 1906, the largest per cent. of increase for 1908 is that of 998 miles, or five and seven-ninths per cent., in Africa, followed by 7,637 miles, an increase of three per cent., in North America, and 2,917 miles, which represents an increase of one and one-half per cent., for Europe. Russia, where 1,625 miles of new track were built, holds the record for the greatest amount of railroad construction in European countries. France was next with 431 miles, and Germany next with 411 miles. In South Africa the largest addition was in British South Africa, where 352 miles were added, an increase of five and one-quarter per cent. During the period from 1897 to 1907, 140,137 miles of new railroad were built in the world, representing an increase of twenty-three and one-half per cent. The largest gain was in North America. The statistics of eighty-five per cent. of the railroads owning the total mileage given above show that almost \$42,000,000,000 is invested. If the same rate of cost has obtained in the railroads of which there were no available statistics, the total outlay from their inception to the present time must be considerably more than \$50,000,000,000. This would represent an investment of nearly thirty-two dollars for each inhabitant of the globe to-day.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

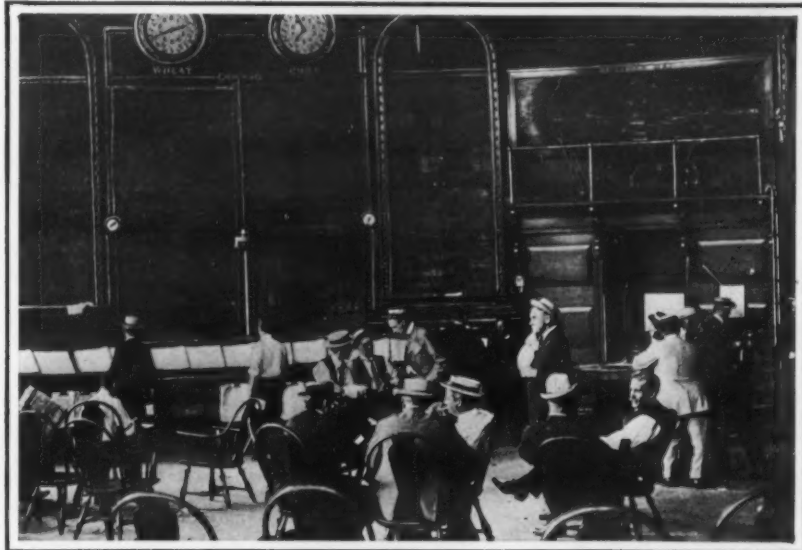
TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year.
Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa.
Postage to Canada, \$1.00 extra.
Foreign postage, \$1.50.
Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.
BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1908, 20 cents; 1907, 30 cents, etc.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.
Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason.
If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter.



PUSHING TRADE ON A HOT DAY.

SNAPSHOT OF THE BOARD ROOM OF THE BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Boston Photo News Co.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rate, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscriber must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

OLD-TIMERS, who have had many years, experience in Wall Street, persist in the belief that stocks are too high. They admit that powerful speculative interests have stood behind the bull movement and may continue to stand behind it until they have stimulated public interest to such an extent that the accumulation of stocks in the hands of wealthy speculators can be disposed of profitably. The bull leaders are disappointed because the public has not come into the market long before this. Somehow, the public seems to be more shy of Wall Street than it ever has been before. Perhaps this is because it has learned by experience, and perhaps it is because the public is watching developments a little more studiously and paying less attention to the rumor-mongers, who have heretofore stimulated interest in the stock market through the medium of the financial columns of the daily papers and press reports.

Whatever may be the reason, the fact remains that the stock market is largely in the hands of a few great speculators. Some of these are loaded with stocks, and are doing their best to maintain high prices until after the settlement of the tariff question, and until an assurance of good crops is fully justified. The widespread impression that a bull movement must inevitably follow if crops are up to present estimates is responsible for some of the market's remarkable strength. Otherwise it would have had a setback some time ago. It is not unusual for stocks to ad-

vance rapidly after a panic, and then to have a decided reaction before starting on a well-sustained and prolonged upward movement. This was the experience after the panic of 1893. The industrial recovery which followed two years later was such that every one expected there would be no backset. Business was overdone and a severe reaction set in before things were settled on a substantial basis.

The surprising and persistent strength of the steel stocks has had very much to do with the rise in the market. Every one has been wondering how it has been possible for the great speculators who have been identified with the rise in Steel to keep it up and sustain it so substantially in view of the enormous amount of its outstanding capital and the scattering of the stock in every direction among more than 200,000 shareholders. The rise has been continued ever since the panic, and on dividend payments smaller than many other stocks of higher standing have been yielding. Under the circumstances a widespread impression has prevailed that Steel common has been put up higher than present conditions warrant, just as American Ice, two years ago, was advanced by pool manipulation from about 20 to par. It held above 90 just as long as those who were in the pool were able to control the necessary banking facilities to continue the operation, but we all know what followed when these facilities suddenly failed: The stock dropped to a lower plane than that from which the rise was engineered.

The pool that is sustaining Steel common is unquestionably strong and powerful, but what if it should undertake to liquidate? Does any one believe that it could find a market, at prevailing high prices, for the enormous number of shares it holds? Suppose something should happen that would compel liquidation, in part or in whole, what would

(Continued on page 136.)

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FINANCIAL

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MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ELKS AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MAGNIFICENT STREET DECORATION IN HONOR OF THE GATHERING OF THE ORDER. A VIEW OF BROADWAY NORTH FROM FOURTH STREET. IN UPPER-LEFT-HAND CORNER IS SHOWN AN ELK AS HIGHLY DECORATED AS THE BUILDINGS AROUND.

M. E. Rafert.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 135.)

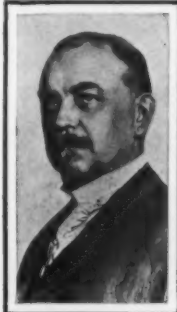
happen to Steel and all the rest of the market? It is this fear of a sudden and sharp setback, due to any cause that may arise—a stiffening in interest rates, a report of a short corn crop, or any other factor of importance—that animates those who are advising their friends not to get into the stock market, and especially not to buy Steel common after it has trebled in price, and when the tip is being given out that it will sell at 80, par, or better.

Whether the skillful manipulators of the stock market, who have been in control for many months, can continue to stimulate interest until the

public is induced to buy with such freedom that the increasing demand for stocks will start a new boom is the question asked by many brokers. The

A Remarkable Financial Review.

THE Bache "Weekly Financial Review" is known all over the United States wherever people are interested in the financial situation. Its four small pages have probably contained each week for the last two years more wisdom, common sense, and intelligent conclusion as to the significance of current happenings in the world of money and business than any other publication of its size and scope. It is written in a style conveying straight-



WILLIAM C. CORNWELL,
Of the banking house of
J. S. Bache & Co., New
York, a brilliant financial
writer.
Pirie Macdonald.

forward statement combined with picturesque forms of expression which at times become graphically poetical. Its ideas and opinions are expressed in the fewest possible words, with sentences shorn of all unnecessary verbiage. This has given it an interest which has held the attention of all classes of business people, even those who ordinarily avoid financial articles because they are bored by them. The "Review" treats the situation from the standpoint of all events affecting it—political, financial, or commercial. Its views are unprejudiced, non-partisan, and uninfluenced by private interest, and are fearlessly stated. It is quoted weekly by three or four hundred newspapers in part or entire, the great Western dailies especially giving it prominence, and the influential Pacific coast newspapers frequently founding financial editorials upon its opinions.

The "Review" is written by Mr. William C. Cornwell, who has been associated with the banking house of J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, for some years, and who, feeling that a great firm's weekly expression should be more than a mere stock market letter, two years ago took charge of it and has made it what it is. Mr. Cornwell, while in active business, is a well-known writer on financial subjects. His book, "Sound Money Monographs," published by Putnam, was the book of reference for speakers and writers during the free-silver campaign of 1896. His work published before that, on "The Currency and Banking Laws of Canada," was a graphic exposition of the merits of the Canadian system, and practically the earliest information given to bankers here that the currency system of the United States was radically at fault.

fact that the market is moving within narrow limits, that it has become quite inactive, and that it is extremely erratic, showing strength at some points and weakness at others, has its significance, and justifies the belief that inside selling is quietly going on and that some of the bulls are getting rid of their holdings. Beyond question the market is at too high a figure to make stocks attractive from the investment standpoint. If interest rates should be advanced, as every one expects they will be when the crops begin to move, the demand for money would materially lessen the surplus available in Wall Street for speculative purposes.

X. W. M. J.: 1. I do not find that they are members of any of our leading exchanges. 2. I think very little of the New York-Chicago Air Line stock. Better buy something that can be sold on the exchange in case of emergency. Six Per Cent., Providence, R. I.: Guaranteed bonds, yielding 6 per cent. with a guarantee applying to principal and interest, by a company of the strongest financial standing, are offered by White & Co., bankers, 25 Pine Street, New York. It would pay you to write to this firm for their circular of information, and as the bond offer is limited, it would be well to write promptly.

B. Albany, N. Y.: American Chiclé pref. paying 6 per cent. I regard as one of the cheapest of the industrials around par. There is only \$3,000,000 pref. and on the \$5,000,000 of common ahead of it, 18 per cent. dividends are being paid annually. There is no bonded indebtedness. The common has doubled in price since I called attention to it, and still seems to be very strongly held. I hear of no sales on the inside even at prevailing high prices.

W. Dover, N. H.: 1. I do not advise the purchase of Sears-Roebuck stock. There are reports that insiders have been selling on the recent advance. The mail order business is regarded by many as transitory, in view of the attitude of the Post-office Department. 2. It will interest you to read "The Weekly Financial Review" of J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and members of the Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York. This is one of the most conservative and instructive reviews of the stock market published, and is regularly read by a large number of prominent investors and speculators. A copy will be mailed regularly to any reader of this department who will write to Bache & Co. for it and mention Jasper.

Bonds, Trenton, N. J.: 1. It is difficult to answer all your questions because there are so many varieties of bonds that a description of each would fill considerable space. 2. The quotations are constantly changing, especially if the bonds are active. 3. Every investor or speculator in bonds should make a study of the subject so as to buy and sell understandingly. You will be interested in the new bond book called "The World's Greatest Industry," just issued by the Trowbridge & Niven Co., who have dealt for many years in municipal and corporation bonds. A copy of this bond book will be sent without charge if you will write to the above firm for it, addressing them either at the First National Bank Building, Chicago, or at 50 Congress Street, Boston, and mentioning LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

X. Augusta, Ga.: 1. Rumors of an advance in dividends have been heard for some time regarding Louisville and Nashville, Southern Pacific, Steel common, B. and O. C. and O. and Rock Island pref., but no one is authorized to make such announcements without the sanction of the respective companies. 2. The latest rumor regarding Wabash is that it is making a very satisfactory traffic alliance with the St. Paul for an interchange of freight at Des Moines, Ia. I would not sell my Wabash preferred. It may react, but it has good possibilities. 3. The fact that the Union Pacific has sold its \$10,000,000 Atchison pref. which it bought only a few years ago for investment may indicate that large holders of stocks are taking their profit on the present rise. 4. I do not advise the purchase of the 6 per cent. ten year convertible gold bonds of the Bradin Copper Mines Co. You can do much better with your money. A mining bond paying only 6 per cent. cannot be regarded as cheap at par. 5. I do not see that American Woolen common has any better chances of dividends because of the issue of \$5,000,000 new pref. If I bought either I would buy the pref. 6. Colorado Fuel pref. has over 40 per cent. of accumulated dividends unpaid. It is difficult to understand the reason for the rise in the common, excepting for the belief that the Rockefeller interests predominate and that this means that value will be given to the stock. 7. You can get a daily market letter on Wall Street conditions by writing to J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 66 Broadway, New York, and mentioning that you are a reader of this department.

(Continued on page 138.)

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T. J. Roseman
Secretary.

No. 43

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

IF PRESS reports are true, a large percentage of the policy-holders of one of the old-line insurance companies in Wisconsin is in favor of removing the company's headquarters to another State, because they feel that the company is being subjected to unjust taxation. I am glad to see that policy-holders are waking up to their best interests. When once they have been thoroughly aroused, State legislatures will be more fair to insurance companies. Policies should be furnished to the American public at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound life insurance. An unjust tax simply increases the cost of policies. It is an encouraging sign that policy-holders are finding this out for themselves. My readers will remember that I have long been insisting upon less taxation for the insurance companies.

M. Pueblo, Col.: 1. I do not think the benefits offered you by the Mutual Benefit of New Jersey, to which you refer, are better than other good companies offer. 2. I have no recollection that the insurance investigating committee referred to any concern as "a model life insurance company." Its business was to investigate and not to advertise.

C. Connersville, Ind.: 1. The Federal Life of Chicago was established only nine years ago and it therefore has not had an opportunity to demonstrate its possibilities. It reports a less amount of premiums received in 1908 than in 1907, with a larger excess of income over disbursements. 2. The Connecticut Mutual and the New England Mutual are strong, successful companies.

H. Galeton, Pa.: The scheme to which you refer is not new. Its purpose was of course to get insurance, and to distribute policies in your field. The difficulty about the matter is that no guarantee was given, and there is therefore no one to be held responsible, as companies distinctly disavow responsibility for acts of their agents unless duly authorized in writing by a responsible officer.

B. Walla Walla, Wash.: 1. It is always safer, when one takes out such an important document as a life insurance policy, to take it out in the strongest company that can be found. I am surprised at the readiness with which persons will take out policies in companies which have yet to demonstrate their success, paying quite as much for insurance as they would have to pay in the oldest and best established concerns. I believe you did the right thing. 2. Under the New York law the dividends must be paid annually.

C. Penn Yan, N. Y.: New York Safety Reserve Fund is an assessment association and its last report, that for 1908, showed total admitted assets of less than \$90,000, while the insurance in force was \$2,860,000. I have always advised against assessment insurance, because of the fact that you can never tell how much your assessments may be increased, and this increase always comes just at a time in life when you can least afford to meet it. In an old-line company the premium is fixed at the outset and is lessened, year by year, by the dividends that the company may pay. This is certainly far more satisfactory.

T. New York: 1. I think you ought to be well satisfied with the results of your policy in the New York Life. After having insurance for fifteen years and after having paid in \$990 you receive \$1,120, or \$130 more than you paid in, so that your insurance has cost you virtually nothing. My advice would be to reinsure, for I do not regard the "investment" to



OPENING OF A \$70,000,000 TUNNEL FROM NEW YORK TO JERSEY CITY. SCENE IN FRONT OF JERSEY CITY HALL DURING THE SPEECH-MAKING IN HONOR OF THE OPENING OF THE NEW UNDERGROUND ROUTE OF THE HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD.

Forty thousand persons took part in the celebration and addresses were made by Governor Fort, of New Jersey; Mayor Wittgen, of Jersey City; Acting Mayor McGowan, of New York City; Attorney-General O'Malley, representing Governor Hughes, of New York, and President McAdoo, of the tunnel company. The two tubes of the tunnel connect the Hudson terminal buildings at Cortlandt and Church streets, New York, with the tunnel station under the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City, and trains now carry passengers from Broadway to Jersey City within three minutes.—Paul Schumm.

which you refer as anything but a speculation, and rather a wild one at that. The history of numerous plantation enterprises of a similar nature ought to teach its own lesson. I advise you to write to your member of Congress and find out whether or not the concern to which you allude has to any substantial extent "the backing of the U. S. government." I don't believe that it has.

Hermit

Souvenir of a Famous Cruise.

THREE leather-bound scrapbooks, containing thousands of newspaper and magazine clippings and entitled "The World Cruise of the Battleship Fleet," have just been added to the library of the Navy Department in Washington. This set of scrapbooks is perhaps the most complete thing of the kind ever prepared, and included in it are clippings of every article bearing on this notable event which appeared in LESLIE'S WEEKLY. In acknowledging receipt of these books, Secretary of the Navy Meyer wrote to Henry Romeike, Inc., the bureau which collected and compiled the clippings, saying, "This collection of newspaper articles forms a complete history of that memorable cruise. That it may always be available to officers of the navy and historians, I have directed that the volumes be transferred to the library of the department." The first volume begins with the announcement by President Roosevelt, on August 24th, 1906, that the battleship fleet would start for the Pacific coast, and ends with its arrival in Magdalena Bay on the following March 15th. Included in this volume are a large number of clippings from London, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, and other European papers, bearing largely on the significance of the cruise

and expressing very interesting opinions. The tone of these foreign articles changed toward the end of the cruise from criticism to almost frank admiration. The second volume begins with the President's announcement that the fleet would visit Australia, and ends with its arrival in Melbourne on August 31st, 1907. The third volume chronicles the progress of the fleet up to the now famous review in Hampton Roads by President Roosevelt, on February 25th, 1909. The books are appropriately bound in navy-blue morocco.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

DON CARLOS of Bourbon, pretender to the Spanish throne, who waged an unsuccessful four years' war for the possession of the throne, at Varese, Lombardy, July 18th, aged 61.

Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, daughter of the late Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, at Colorado Springs, Col., July 18th.

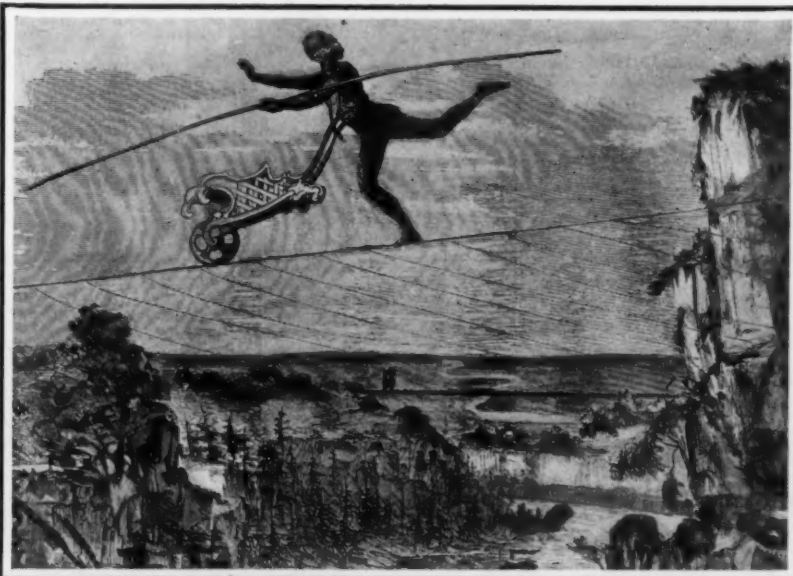
Leffert L. Buck, expert bridge builder, with an international reputation, at Hastings, N. Y., July 17th, aged 73.

John Goode, statesman, lawyer, and soldier, oldest ex-member of the Federal Congress, at Norfolk, Va., July 14th, aged 80.

Rudolph Lexow, author, and founder of the *Belletristisches Journal*, an influential German newspaper, at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 16th, aged 89.

Chin Sam, the oldest and best-known Chinese actor in this country, formerly a slave in Cuba, at New York, July 16th.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." For home and office.



MARVELOUS TIGHT-ROPE WALKING FEAT OF FIFTY YEARS AGO. MONSIEUR BLONDIN, THE WORLD-RENOUNDED EQUILIBRIST, DRESSED AS AN APE, WALKING ACROSS NIAGARA RIVER GORGE, TRUNDLING A WHEELBARROW. Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, August 6, 1858, and copyrighted.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



The kind with the natural flavor of the tomato—keeps after it is opened.

BLUE LABEL KETCHUP

Made from luscious, red-ripe tomatoes—the pick of the crop, and contains only those ingredients

Recognized and Endorsed by the U. S. Government

Every one of our products is, and always has been

Pure and Unadulterated

The Food Law has made necessary no change in either our formulas or labels. Not only our ketchup, but *all* our products—soups, canned fruits, vegetables and meats, jams, jellies, preserves, etc.—are the acknowledged standard of purity and delicious flavor.

Insist upon goods bearing our name.

Visitors are always welcome to every part of our kitchens and factory.

Send for our free booklet "Original Menus."

CURTICE BROTHERS CO. Rochester, N. Y.



COURAGE, TOWSER!

George Reiter Brill.



Copyright, 1909, by Judge Co.

DON'T YOU WHIP MY DOGGY!

The beauty and charm of this attractive little subject cannot be adequately expressed in an ad. Beautifully gotten up in sepia at 25c., and hand-colored in soft tints at 50c., size 8x11. Surprise baby's mother with a copy now.

Trade supplied by the W. R. Anderson Co., 32 Union Square, New York

JUDGE COMPANY

225 Fifth Avenue NEW YORK

Is Prohibition a Farce?

(Continued from page 128.)

to speak, has been better educated, and the prohibition law in that city, it is only fair to say, is better upheld than in any other town or city in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, or the two Carolinas visited by the writer; but, unfortunately, that is not saying a great deal. While the writer took no sides in this matter, here is the result of his findings in Jackson: That the only possible thing that prohibition has accomplished there is the removal of the mental suggestion to the man or youth from the sight of an open bar. It has to an extent removed temptation from the weak, but as for preventing what the law was passed to prevent, it is perfectly absurd to claim that it has done anything of the sort. Now, to offset this gain to the community, there has been caused ceaseless strife among differing friends, prohibition has split communities up into factions which denounce each other in unmeasured terms, ministers of the Gospel denounce, in the press and from the pulpit, honest men who believe that prohibition cannot prevent what it was intended to prevent. In Jackson, as in other larger cities of the "dry" belt, the prohibitionists have a newspaper, the *Searchlight*, which in one of its recent issues contains a number of not very temperate articles, squibs, and so on, regarding citizens of Jackson who do not agree with the Law Enforcement League and its methods. And as for stopping the negroes from getting whiskey, it is simply impossible. If they couldn't get whiskey, they would simply switch to cocaine sniffing.

The writer wishes to back up his article with excerpts taken from a letter issued by several ministers of the Gospel, dated Jackson, Miss., May 15th, as follows:

West Capitol Baptist, M. O. Patterson, Pastor.
To the Ministers of the Gospel, State of Mississippi.
Dear Brethren:

It is true that there is to be found in many places in our State a spirit of lawlessness, either open defiance of law or lack of reverence for its majesty. Many laws, in fact, are violated with impunity. Homicidal mania is rampant. Our legislators have made for us wise laws in the effort to protect and preserve our people from the crimes that debauch manhood and impoverish and destroy homes. It remains for the patriotic citizens of our commonwealth to see that these laws are enforced and the infractors punished. The Law Enforcement League was organized for the purpose of giving aid and encouragement to the officers of the law in the discovery and punishment of crime, especially those which baffle ordinary vigilance of peace officers. While the League will not confine its efforts to any one form of crime, the prevention of the illicit sale of liquors calls for especial and unremitting vigilance. Despite the enactment by the Legislature of statutory prohibition, the fight is not ended. This League stands for agitation, legislation, and law enforcement. Like all other great movements for the suppression of crime and the removal of sin, this righteous cause must look to the preachers of the Gospel for friends and leadership. Their interest in this vital question will determine the future weal or woe of our great State, whether there shall be a return to the saloon with its attendant evils or whether our people shall be forever free from this curse. We call upon all ministers.

(Signed)

Chas. W. Crisler, Capitol St. Meth. Church.
W. H. Hill, West Side Presbyterian.
J. E. Carpenter, Pastor First Meth. Church.
W. F. Yarbrough, First Baptist.

Driving Out the Billboard Nuisance.

THE GENERAL public is at last becoming thoroughly awakened to the fact that billboard advertising is an unmitigated nuisance which cannot be suppressed too summarily or too soon. Not only has popular sentiment been aroused against this evil, but also the last few months have seen bills to re-

strict it introduced in the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, and Minnesota; and even Congress has been asked to consider a measure taxing billboards utilized in interstate commerce. Municipalities, too, are waking up and attacking the nuisance, special action in this line having been taken by Cleveland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chattanooga, Seattle, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Hartford, Albany, Providence, Newark, and not a few other towns. The New York State Court of Appeals has confirmed the decision of the Supreme Court prohibiting advertising signs in the Fifth Avenue (New York) stages, and a sign company trespassing on the streets at the Parker Building, the former home of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, has been compelled to desist.

An ordinance has been adopted in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., which forbids the erection of billboards within a distance of less than five hundred feet from school-houses, churches, and parks. A restraint is placed on billboards in Washington by a censorship of posters by the police. Kansas City's new charter contains a provision permitting the public to acquire advertising rights just as other property is taken, by virtue of eminent domain. Residents may petition for the enforcement of this right and the removal of billboards. Cincinnati's new building code regulates billboard privileges. It is significant, too, that the General Federation of Women's Clubs, representing millions of women who patronize stores, has denounced advertising on billboards. Such incidents as these should convince business firms everywhere that billboard advertising irritates possible customers, and is getting to be detrimental instead of helpful to trade.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 136.)

M., Bayonne, N. J.: I think well of the Pittsburgh 4½ municipal bonds as an investment, and regard them as safer than the Cleveland Electric Co. G., Milwaukee, Wis.: The company is well spoken of and appears to be doing a good business, but it might be well to get a mercantile agency report—which you can easily do through your bank—and judge for yourself as to the perfect safety of the investment. It will interest you to write to the New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York, for their "Booklet 18," in reference to permanent investments in New York real estate at a profit.

L., New York: 1. The traction stocks in the various cities to which you refer have suffered because of the business depression and because of the outcry against private control of public utilities. Municipalities have been taxing these corporations more heavily. They are realizing that when they were organized they were overloaded with indebtedness. With a return of more prosperous conditions, and with a more conservative handling of such properties, they may do better; but I do not regard them as particularly attractive if one expects to secure a profit within a few months. Convalescence takes time. 2. I think well of Reading 2d pref. and of Southern Pacific. 3. The Westinghouse deficit for the past year was nearly a million dollars, owing to the small volume of business during the panic. The business is now showing a decided revival. 4. I would not advise the purchase of anything at the present high plane of prices, for I still believe that a reaction must be had. 5. I would hold Union Pacific convertible 4s and Northern Pacific common.

(Continued on page 141.)

Chances for Leslie's Readers.

IT IS not the lazy man, but the busy man, who shaves himself. A New York business man estimates that he saves a half day a week by having his Gillette Safety Razor on his dresser in the morning, alongside his toothbrush and other toilet accessories, and by using it for a quick, light shave before proceeding to breakfast and to business. The Gillettes are now made in such compact form that the case with razor and blades can be carried in the pocket or

A MINT JULEP OF HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

IS A DRAUGHT OF COOL REFRESHMENT
THE DAINTIEST SIP THAT PASSES LIP

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.



HIGH LIFE BEER

MILLER-MILWAUKEE

slipped in the side of the traveling bag. No more appropriate gift for one who travels or for one who is making a trip to Europe can be found. A Gillette Razor in a gold, silver, or gun-metal case, with handle and blade box to match, is a treasure. Readers who are interested should read the announcement in this issue. This is one of many announcements of interest in this issue that our readers should not overlook. Note the following, for instance:

Nothing is more perplexing to the housekeeper in summer than to make the table attractive. A free booklet containing "Original Menus," prepared by that excellent pure food house, Curtice Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., will be sent to any of our readers who will write to the firm for it and mention that they read LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

The man who shaves himself ought to read the free booklet on shaving. It will be mailed on request by Lamont, Corliss & Co., 78 Hudson Street, New York, to any who will mention that they read LESLIE'S. At the same time send 4 cents in stamps for a sample of Williams' famous shaving soap, sufficient for 50 shaves, which will be sent free if readers will address the J. B. Williams Company, Dept. A., Glastonbury, Conn.

If you have any trouble with your skin, scalp or hair, you will be interested in the free Cuticura booklet telling all about such troubles. Address the Potter Drug and Chemical Corp., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Physicians are calling attention to the necessity of keeping toothbrushes clean and free from handling.

The Antiseptic Toothbrush Holder, sold at 50 cents, is a very necessary protection to health. If your drugist does not keep it, write to the Antiseptic Holder Co. (Inc.), 18 Broadway, New York, for one.

No family should be without a Library of Universal History. No one need be without it, for an offer is made to send fifteen magnificent bound volumes to any household for inspection and free return if unsatisfactory. Can be paid for on small installments. Embracing over 5,000 pages, 100 maps and 700 illustrations. Write to the American Underwriters Corporation, Dept. 209-Z, 240 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, for particulars.

An Arizona Ruby in the rough free with an illustrated gem catalogue. Write to the Mexican Diamond Imp. Co., Dept. H-C-8, Las Cruces, N. M.

Would you like to learn the real estate business, one of the most profitable of all requiring no capital? Would you like to learn the art of cartooning, one of the best paid professions of the day? Note the announcements with free offers in this issue.

Would you like a bicycle or bicycle supplies at wholesale prices? Note the offer of the Mead Cycle Co. Do you care to try an agency to see what you can do with money making during your vacation? Note the several offers in our advertising announcements.

A two ounce Panama hat for \$1, durable and flexible. Catalogue of Mexican and Panama hats free. Address Francis E. Lester Co., Dept. H-C-8, Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

Remember that you will always do us a great favor and help yourselves also if, in answering any announcement appearing in this publication or any other, you will state that you are a reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.



TRAINLOAD OF CHINESE, PORTUGUESE, AND HAWAIIANS BEING TAKEN TO THE PLANTATIONS FROM HONOLULU TO REPLACE STRIKING JAPANESE.

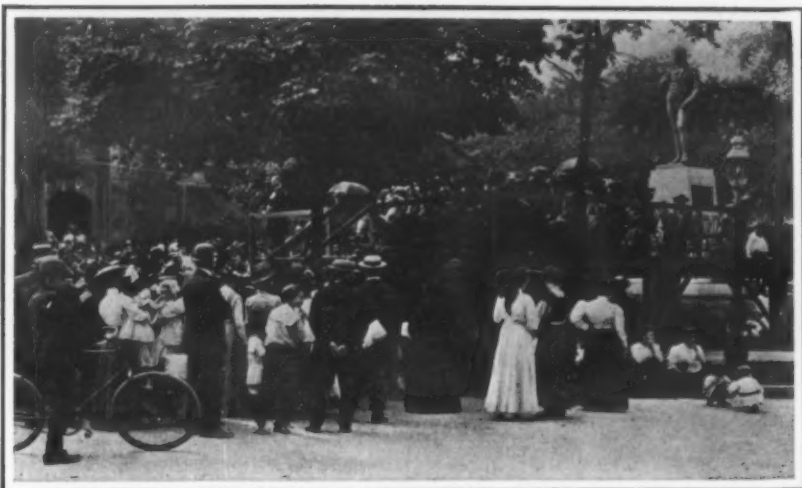
Thousands of Japanese laborers have been employed on the sugar plantations in Hawaii. Recently these men struck for higher wages and threw the country into commotion by acts of violence. Many of the disorderly persons were arrested. The Japanese government refused to intervene in their behalf, approving their arrest.—Photographs by E. S. Aldrich.



STRIKE BREAKERS DISEMBARKING, AND EN ROUTE FOR THE PLANTATIONS WHERE THE JAPANESE WORKMEN STRUCK AND MADE SERIOUS TROUBLE.

BREAKING THE STRIKE OF JAPANESE PLANTATION HANDS IN HAWAII.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



HONOR TO SCOTLAND'S POET.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MACARTHUR (U. S. A. RETIRED) ADDRESSING THE SCOTCH OF MILWAUKEE, AT THE UNVEILING THERE OF A STATUE OF ROBERT BURNS, PRESENTED TO THE CITY BY JAMES DRYDEN.
Sumner W. Matteson.

A Japanese Aeronaut.

(Continued from page 138.)

and insisted that the motor's only purpose was to furnish resisting or propelling power, and that it could not, because of its rigidity, be utilized to guide or direct. This must be done, he said, by the mobility of the wings and the tail or rudder, as nature has worked out the problem of bird flight.

Pierre was constantly experimenting as to the power of a buzzard's flight by confining the muscular action of one or both of its wings and of its feet and head. He thus satisfied himself that flight was fully independent of both feet and head, and dependent entirely on the wings and tail. He was particularly interested in what he called "the nature curves" developed in wing and tail by the buzzard during flight. He said that no flying machine built on angular lines could possibly succeed, and immobility in the ever-changing wind and lack of proper steering apparatus were responsible for the failure of so many machines that had every promise of solving the problems of aeronautics.

Abico is awaiting a letter from his former employer, who promised to return to Miami before the close of the year and complete his investigations. It is the general belief that he is now in Japan, perfecting a flying machine that he had often predicted to Abico would startle the world and revolutionize the science of aeronautics.

Notable Editorial Gathering.

ONE OF the largest gatherings of the editors of New York State held in many years assembled at romantic and historic Cooperstown during mid-July. The four leading editorial associations—comprising the New York Press Association, the State editorial associations of the Republican and Democratic parties, and the Association of Dailies—held their annual meetings concurrently and enjoyed a social reunion and a delightful summer outing on the shores of one of the most beautiful lakes in the country. The rendezvous was the magnificent summer hotel on the shores of Otsego Lake, built by Edwin S. and Stephen C. Clark, and called the O-te-sa-ga.

This editorial gathering really signalized the opening of one of the most superbly equipped, thoroughly fireproof summer resorts in the United States. Located as it is in one of the most historic spots in the State, at an elevation that guarantees purity of atmosphere, cool nights, and a vigorous appetite, the O-te-sa-ga has already entered upon a successful career. It is fortunate in having for its manager J. D. Price, of the firm of Anderson & Price, known the world over for its successful administration of hotels in Florida, the White Mountains, and New York City.

Pure Milk for Babies.

Sanitary milk production was first started by Gail Borden in the early '50s. The best systems to-day are largely based on his methods, but none are so thorough and so rigidly enforced as the Borden System. For over fifty years the Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has proved its claim as the best food for infants.

Attention to the wants of every guest, unbounded courtesy, and generous hospitality have given this firm a reputation of which it has every reason to feel proud.

The editorial gathering was largely under the direction of the Hon. Luke McHenry, of Chittenango, president of the Press Association; A. O. Bunnell, of Dansville, for forty-two years the secretary of the association, and H. J. Knapp, of Auburn, the veteran chairman of the executive committee. Papers were read by prominent journalists, including William B. Howland, of the Outlook; Manager O. F. Bixby, of the Chicago Inland Printer, and Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism at the University of Ohio. Judge Lynn J. Arnold entertained the editors most delightfully at an *al fresco* luncheon at Five Mile Point Inn, and the reunion was in every way a charming and delightful affair. Next year, by special invitation of the village of Saratoga Springs, the four State editorial associations will hold their joint meeting at that place, and it is safe to say that it will rival in its hospitality, though it could not excel, that of Cooperstown.

From the World of Sport.

(Continued from page 134.)

rest of the season might help his theatrical game next winter. He made overtures to rejoin the Giants, but he and Brush could not get together before the latter sailed for Europe, where he is going for his health, and at this time it is practically assured that Michael will be traded to the Philadelphia Nationals for a couple of good men.

"Every club in the National League regrets that the Giants are running poorly. When going good they are the best attraction all around the circuit. Unless the pitching staff comes back the team will be out of the race. Matky was a wonder up to the time his hand was injured. He will return to his own all right, but he can't do all the work. Raymond isn't to be depended upon. Wiltse gets weaker every year and this season seems good for only one game a week. Ames is never a sure proposition and Crandall is only fair. The less said about Marquard the better.

The Pirates are going beautifully, but, then, they have been lucky to escape injuries and slumps so far. If they falter, the Cubs will be right after them. Those Chicago boys have not been playing up to their usual form so far. Kling is missed, Murphy and Chance to the contrary notwithstanding. But the Cubs will be right in the race to the end. Cincinnati and St. Louis have shown great improvement under Griffith and Bresnahan, but the Phillies have proven a sad disappointment. I hear that the people of Quakertown are blaming the change in ownership and club politics for the slump. Early in the season the Philadelphia club was picked to finish a fine fourth or better. It doesn't look like it now.

"As for Brooklyn and Boston, it looks as if both were down for keeps and the referee had already counted nine. There's no hope for Boston till a pretty thorough sifting has been given the club. President Ebbets, of the Superbas, is certainly the hard-luck boy; but maybe next year will see him in the race again, particularly if that thirty thousand dollars is judiciously spent for good players and a real manager can be secured. Lumley is a nice fellow, but as a manager—nix! The club has a great bunch of pitchers, Bergen, a dandy catcher, and Burch, Jordan, Hummel, Lennox, McElveen, and McMillan. If that crowd had a manager who could bring about some team work, they'd be doing something besides fighting for the cellar berth. Next week I want to run over the American League situation with you boys."

Education Means Better Wages.

A TEACHER in Brooklyn, N. Y., Professor Eli W. Weaver, has been investigating the effect which school training of youth has upon the earning capacity of the adult. The careers of 166 boys who were graduated from the elementary schools of Brooklyn in 1892 were traced, and it was found that eighty-four were engaged in commerce, thirty-nine in skilled labor, twenty-two in the professions, eight in the civil service, and thirteen as managers and foremen. The average earnings of these former schoolboys were \$1,253, as against only \$500, the aver-

The Best of a Nation's Wheat—
The Best of a Nation's Bakeries—
The Best of a Nation's Bakers—
The result—

Uneeda Biscuit

The BEST Soda Cracker

From start to finish—from the granary to the moisture proof package—the one thought in the production of Uneeda Biscuit is "BEST." That's why you enjoy them so.



5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



THE LONDON SKETCH ARTIST WITH MR. ROOSEVELT.

The ex-President kills his first lion with assistance.

age annual earnings of the laboring man of the city. The boy who left school at fourteen years of age earned, up to his twenty-fifth year, a total of \$5,722, while the boy who stayed in school until he was eighteen earned \$7,387 by the time he was twenty-five. These figures indicate that a boy gains rather than loses financially by spending a few additional years at school.

A Common Danger Avoided.

It has been repeatedly stated by many noted physicians and dentists that the careless manner in which people permit their toothbrushes to lie exposed is largely responsible for the spreading of diseases. When toothbrushes are stored a number at a time in a cup or vase they invite the transmission of germ life by the bristles of one coming in contact with the bristles of another. For some time after use the bristles are wet, thus adding the risk of collecting dust and foul odors. The same dangers are solicited if the brush is hung upon a rack or carelessly laid upon a shelf. A very handy, neat, compact and absolutely antiseptic toothbrush holder has been put upon the market which will entirely do away with the dangers of spreading disease from toothbrushes. After using, the brush is placed in a glass tube which will hold the entire brush and moving a supporting perforated cup across the opening, the handle will rest on the floor of felt, on which is placed occasionally a few drops of some antiseptic solution such as formaldehyde, spirits of camphor or oil of cinnamon. The vapor of the solution fills the tube and remains in it, thus producing sterilization. The holder can be attached to the wall in a perpendicular position with the entrance to the glass tube at the bottom and the brush inserted so that the bristles will be at the top. It is the most ingenious and indispensable toilet article on the market and fits any size brush, and costs only fifty cents, postpaid. It is manufactured by the Antiseptic Holder Company, Inc., 18 Broadway, New York.

If One But Knew.

Passenger (as the ship is sinking)—
"Captain, is there no hope—no hope whatever?"
Captain—"None at all, my man; no hope at all."
Passenger—"Hang my luck! And I wouldn't eat any cucumbers for dinner because I was afraid of indigestion!"



BROMO-SELTZER

CURES

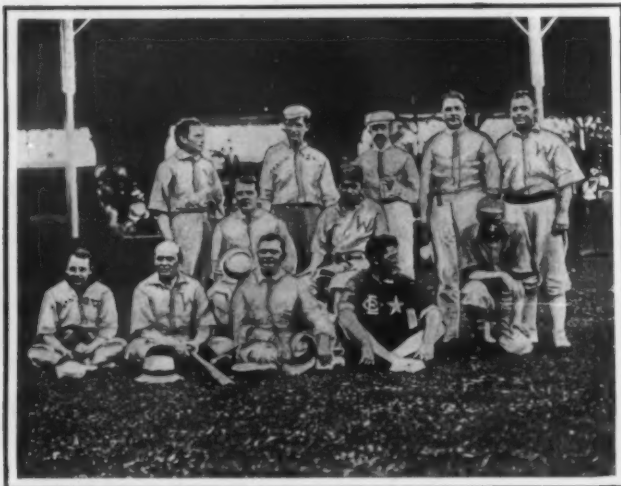
HEADACHES

10¢, 25¢, 50¢, & \$1.00 Bottles.

From the World of Sport



A CROWD OF ROOTERS, WITH UNCLE JOE CANNON (X) POWERLESS TO CALL THE MINORITY TO ORDER TO SAVE THE REPUBLICANS.



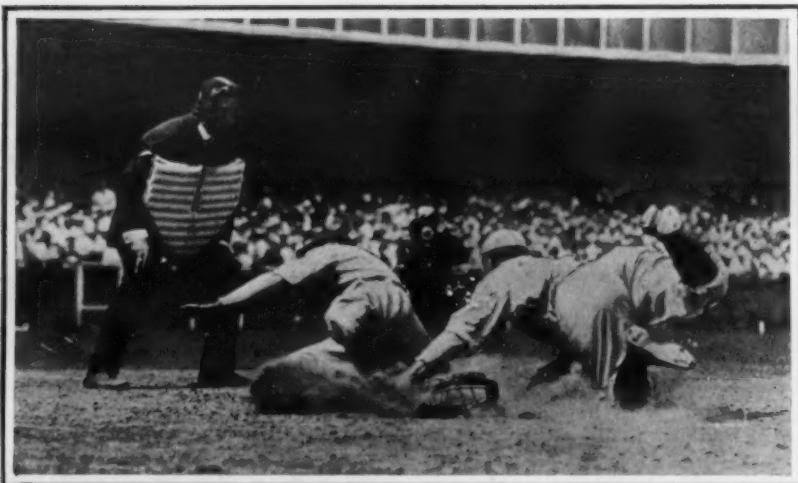
THE DEMOCRATIC TEAM WHICH WON BY A SCORE OF 26 TO 16.

The best of enemies meet on the diamond. Scenes at the annual ball game between the Republican and Democratic members of Congress, where the latter got revenge for tariff treatment.

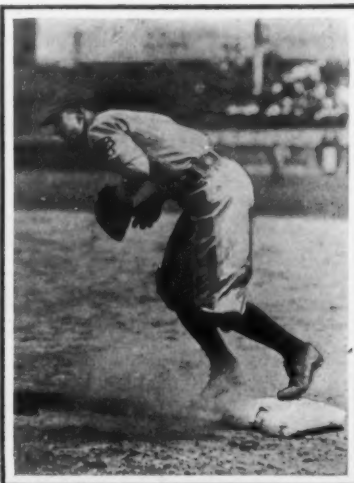
Harris & Ewing.



THE REPUBLICAN TEAM, BEATEN BY THE MINORITY.



LEACH, CENTER FIELD OF THE PITTSBURGHS, PUT OUT AT HOME BY SCHLEI, THE GIANTS' CATCHER.



STORKE, FIRST BASE OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.



HERZOG, INFILDER NEW YORK NATIONALS, WHO RECENTLY BROKE HIS ANKLE.



DEMMITT, OUTFIELDER OF THE NEW YORK AMERICANS.



MARSHALL, CATCHER OF THE BROOKLYN NATIONALS.



SPADE, PITCHER OF THE CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



Receivers' Sale! A \$60.00 Library For Only \$29.50.

Wonderful opportunity to get these fifteen magnificent bound volumes, comprising the Library of Universal History, for less than half value. The publishers have failed. We, as receivers, must dispose of enough sets to pay the obligations of the publishers. For a limited time we will send you a set for free examination without asking you to pay one cent down.

HERE IS OUR OFFER: Send Us Your Address

on the coupon or a postal telling us you would like to receive for free examination the 15 volumes of the Library of Universal History in your home and we will send them to you, charges prepaid. Look over these books for a week and then if you decide that you do not want them send them back to us at our expense. If you wish to keep this superb work send only 50 cents, and \$2.00 a month—only \$29.50 for this \$60.00 library.

The Library of Universal History is a complete history of the whole world written by America's greatest historians and endorsed by America's greatest scholars. There are over 5,000 pages, 100 finely engraved maps, 100 full page illustrations. Don't delay. Write to us at once. We want you to examine this grand work in your own home for a week before deciding.

AMERICAN UNDERWRITERS CORP., Dept. 209-Z, 240 Wabash, Av. Chicago.

Free Coupon

American Underwriters Corporation
Dept. 209-Z
240 Wabash, Chicago

I would like to examine a set of your new History in my home free for a week.

Name.....
Address.....

HOW MAE EDNA WILDER GOT RID OF A DOUBLE CHIN

Without Dieting, Internal Remedies, Face Straps or Physical Culture—An Interesting Story for Fleshly People

"I removed my double chin and reduced thirty pounds in less than six weeks," says Mae Edna Wilder, who stands five feet high, weighs 120 pounds, and is a picture of perfect health. "I did this by a process which is my own discovery—a process of external application. I simply apply the treatment to any part of the body where superfluous flesh exists and it vanishes as if by magic. Five minutes every other day for two weeks is all the time needed, and one's most intimate friends need not know anything about it. I am so grateful for my own relief that I will give free advice to any one who suffers as I did. I consider a double chin one of the most unsightly physical defects, and superfluous flesh is just extra weight that one must carry with them everywhere and all the time. I feel ten years younger and a hundred-fold more active since I lost mine." Any interested person who will write to Mae Edna Wilder, Dept. 384, Rochester, N. Y., will be told how to find relief within two weeks.



LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

The Best Classified Advertising Medium

OVER 167,000 COPIES PRINTED EACH WEEK
1,000,000 READERS

Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable advertisements out of these columns

PATENTS

PATENTS THAT PAY. Protect your Idea! Two Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; 61-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. Vigoman, 1162 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED. Inventor's Pocket Companion free. Send description for free opinion as to patentability. W. N. Roach, Jr., Room 57, Metzgerott Building, Washington, D. C.

TRAVEL

CLARK'S CRUISES AROUND THE WORLD

By S. S. Cleveland, 18,000 tons, brand new, Oct. 14, '09, from N. Y., and Feb. 5, '10, from Fricco, \$650 and up.
12th Annual Orient Cruise, Feb. 5, '10, \$400 up, by Lloyd S. S. "Grosser Kurfurst," 73 days, including 24 days Egypt and Palestine.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New York.

AGENTS

SALESMAN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE to sell "Birth" Jacks for autos, wagons, traction engines, etc., to retail hardware, implement and auto supply dealers. Barth Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Agents: \$103.50 per month
selling these wonderful Scissors. V. C. Gleason, Columbus, O., sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made \$10; you can do it, we show how. Pass Over, Thomas Mfg. Co., 67 Home Bldg., Dayton, O.

REAL ESTATE

MAINE COAST REAL ESTATE. Clifford Pemberton, Jr., Salem, Massachusetts.

INCORPORATIONS

INCORPORATE YOUR COMPANIES IN ARIZONA. Least Cost. Greatest advantages. Transact business, keep books anywhere. President Stoddard, former Secretary of Arizona. Laws and forms free. Stoddard Incorporating Company, Box 8-Z, Phoenix, Arizona.

"MAGNA CUM LAUDE."

"Did your son graduate with honors?"
"I should say so. He had two fractured ribs, a broken arm, and numerous strained tendons."—Red Hen.

For Better Starching

A teaspoonful of melted paraffine in hot starch gives a much better finish to linens than starch alone.

Paraffine is wonderfully handy to have about the house—useful somewhere, somehow, from Monday to Saturday.



Pure Refined PARAFFINE

is an admirable finish for uncarpeted floors. A little added to hot wash water loosens dirt from soiled clothes.

Nothing seals a fruit jar or jelly glass so sure as dipping the cap or cover, after closing, into hot Paraffine.

Ask for our anti-stick Paraffine Paper Pad for ironing day. It keeps the sad-irons smooth.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

New Books of Merit and Interest.

IN SUMMER or winter the starry heavens are an object of interest and wonder to all persons who observe them, and many who have never studied astronomy would like to be able to pick out the individual orbs and the various constellations. In his little book, "How To Identify the Stars," Willis I. Milham, Ph.D., Field Memorial professor of astronomy in Williams College, has supplied the need felt in this respect by the average man and woman. Professor Milham gives the history and number of the constellations, the methods of designating the stars, presents a method of locating stars and constellations, and also furnishes hints for further study. The book contains charts and diagrams that greatly aid the reader. New York, the Macmillan Company. Price, 75 cents.

No city in the world can point to a more energetic career or more rapid development than the great metropolis of the middle West, Chicago. Having become prosperous and powerful beyond most other municipalities, Chicago is now seeking to introduce improvements in both her civic and her material conditions. Increased beauty, as well as increased convenience, in the matter of buildings, of grounds, and of traffic facilities is now the desire of all progressive Chicagoans. This has found very attractive expression in the "Plan of Chicago," prepared under the direction of the Commercial Club of Chicago, by Daniel H. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett, well-known architects, and edited by Charles Moore, corresponding member of the American Institute of Art. The volume, of which 1,650 numbered copies have been printed, is a large and sumptuous one, beautifully printed and bound, and profusely illustrated. It sets forth in readable and convincing style a scheme of improvement for the great city of wide scope and far-reaching importance. The pictures and the descriptions of the proposed new structures, boulevards, parks, and system of traffic show a well-matured and comprehensive knowledge of the needs and possibilities of America's second city. In order to lead up to the case of Chicago, the work reviews city planning in ancient and modern times, specifying many instances. It then goes into details of the new Chicago scheme in a manner that should satisfy every resident of the city. Chicago, the Commercial Club.

The old Chinatown of San Francisco has disappeared, consumed by the conflagration that swept the city in 1906. The new Chinatown is a community truly modern, and, though picturesque, it lacks that subtle spirit of the old. The story of the old quarter has been sympathetically set forth by Dr. Arnold Genthe and Will Irwin, in a most attractive book, entitled "Pictures of Old Chinatown." Dr. Genthe's photographs are the work of a master hand and an artist. Mr. Irwin has a reputation as a poet and student of human nature, and his text is poetry in prose. He has told the loves, the hates, and the daily habits

of a people whose ways have hitherto been inscrutable to us. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 138.)

D., New York: Spencer Trask & Co., corner William and Pine Sts., and J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, both prominent members of the New York Stock Exchange.

C., Bay City, Mich.: I never pass on the standing of brokerage firms. This is a matter for the mercantile agencies. My advice is preferably to deal with a member of the New York Stock Exchange of long standing.

G. H. S., Waverly: There is no monopoly of the wireless telephone or telegraph. Any one with electrical knowledge can install a system, and all the talk therefore of the stock being as valuable as Bell Telephone is unjustifiable.

Searchlight, St. Joseph, Mo.: I agree with you that there are too many schemes in Wall Street for obtaining money in great and small amounts from the confiding public, unaccompanied by names to guarantee their high character. I never heard of the scheme to which you refer, but advise you to keep your money for more practical investment.

Subscriber, Saratoga, N. Y.: 1. The Atchison convertible 4s are dated June 1, 1909, and are convertible at any time prior to June 1, 1918, into common stock of the company at par. 2. If you will write to Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, William and Pine streets, New York, for their circular on convertible bonds it will give you a lot of information regarding the Atchison and other issues.

W., Scranton, Pa.: I do not, as a rule, advise on anything but Wall Street securities. The best information I can get regarding Yukon is that it is one of the properties which Lawson sought to unload upon the public at a good profit. If you have read this department regularly you must have noted my repeated warnings not to have anything to do with Lawson's propositions. That he could fool the public not only once, but over and over again, is a most astounding proof of human credulity.

G., Syracuse, N. Y.: 1. I understand that the Sierra Con. property was sold at auction and that the bondholders who joined in the action to secure the property are to be recognized in the reorganization. 2. The Mogollon at last advice was seeking, through some of its bondholders, for a small amount of working capital to develop the property which is generally conceded to have value. 3. I am told that work is still progressing on the Victoria Chief and that a good body of ore in one of the mines has been uncovered. The low price of copper has depressed all copper stocks.

NEW YORK, July 29, 1909.

JASPER



"DE HALVE MAEN."

A FAMOUS VESSEL RETURNS TO AMERICA AFTER THREE HUNDRED YEARS' ABSENCE.

The replica of Henry Hudson's famous vessel, the *Half Moon*, in which he sailed from Holland to enter and discover the river which now bears his name. The replica was constructed by the government of Holland for the great naval parade of the Hudson-Fulton celebration to take place in the early fall. It is an exact reproduction of the old vessel in every particular, and even in its journey across from Holland it followed the route that its famous predecessor took three hundred years ago.

White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water."

Now ready, 1909 edition of the famous "Richard's Poor Almanack," the hit of 1908. Beautifully bound and illustrated humorous book. Sent for 10c. Address White Rock, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. City.



THERE is a Cake-Baking Secret known to good cooks that should interest every housewife.

It's the use of Kingsford's Corn Starch—not only in the filling, but in the cake itself—one part Corn Starch to three parts flour. It makes the daintiest smooth, light cake imaginable.

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is absolutely necessary for the best Angel Cake, White Mountain and other white cakes. Use one-half cup corn starch mixed with the flour.

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A Word to Kingsford Friends—Send us the name of any young housewife who thinks that Corn Starch is used only for puddings or desserts; we will send her our new little Book (B. B.), "What a Cook Ought to Know About Corn Starch." We will gladly mail you without cost a copy too if you like.

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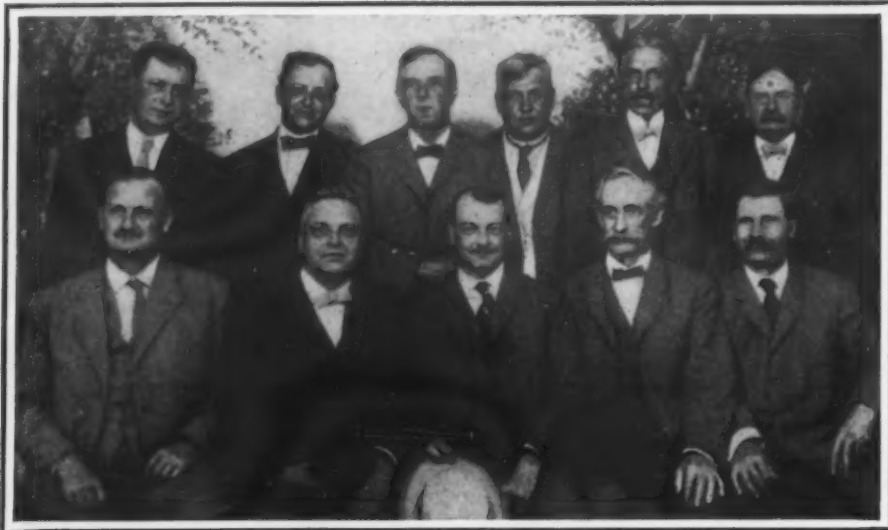
ONE OF THE MOST SENSATIONAL CASES ON RECORD IN NAVAL CIRCLES.

BOARD OF INQUIRY IN SESSION AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., INVESTIGATING THE DEATH OF JAMES N. SUTTON, U. S. MARINE CORPS.

The court consisted of Commander John Wood, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Henry N. Jensen, U. S. N.; and Major W. C. Nevill, with Major Harry Leonard as judge-advocate. Lieutenant Robert E. Adams (X), one of the officers concerned in the case, testifying. Mrs. James N. Sutton, mother of deceased, and Mrs. Rose Sutton Parker, his sister, at right of table. Lieutenant Sutton was killed one night about two years ago, and a court of inquiry decided that he committed suicide. His mother and sister, however, insisted that he was murdered by some of his associates. The case was reopened and much testimony, involving several officers, and some of it more or less contradictory, was taken.—Harris & Ewing.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



PROMINENT VISITORS TO DREAMLAND—COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS LOEB, OF NEW YORK, AND THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON NEW YORK HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS WHO LATELY INSPECTED CONEY ISLAND.

Those in the picture are Collector Loeb (center of front row) and Congressmen Esch of Wisconsin; Murdock, Kansas; Calderhead, Kansas; Hauger, Iowa; Hawley, Oregon; Groner, North Dakota; Cocks, New York; General Clarkson, Surveyor Port of New York; Naval Officer Cracke, Port of New York; Wells Hawks, of Greater Dreamland



FIRST TRIP TAKEN BY AUTOMOBILE THROUGH A TUNNEL.

Pennsylvania Railroad and Construction Company officials making the final inspection of the Pennsylvania Railroad's new tunnels under the North River, New York. Third seat of first car, right to left: Second Vice-President Samuel Rea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Charles M. Jacobs, chief engineer North River division. Second seat at left: John F. O'Rourke, president O'Rourke Engineering and Construction Company.



DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS WELCOMED IN JAPAN.

Ex-Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks leaving the steamship Mongolia at Yokohama escorted by a Japanese reception committee.
Thomas Sammons.



BARRIER WHICH SAVED A FLOURISHING CITY FROM DESTRUCTION.

Section of the great concrete sea wall of Galveston, Tex., which protected the city from a tremendous tidal wave caused by a recent fierce hurricane. Although portions of the city not yet guarded by a wall were submerged, while sixteen lives were lost and \$750,000 damage was done, the loss was comparatively slight. But for this wall, the horrors of the great disaster of 1900 might have been repeated.



INTERESTING FEATURE OF A BIG STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

One of the daily meetings on historic Indian Mound of the 12,000 strikers of the Pressed Steel Car Works at McKees Rocks, Pa., with their wives and children.—Paul H. Reilly.




NOTABLE GATHERING OF EDITORS AT THE NEW AND PALATIAL O-TE-SA-GA, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

For the first time the four leading editorial organizations of New York State—the New York Press Association, the Association of Dailies, and the State Editorial Association of Republican and Democratic newspapers, respectively—met at the same time and place July 13-16 and had a delightful social reunion besides separate business sessions. They met at the magnificent hotel erected on the southern shore of Otsego Lake by Edward S. and Stephen C. Clark, at a cost of a million dollars, making it the finest summer hotel of the North. The manager is J. D. Price, of the firm of Anderson & Price, whose management of the Mount Washington and Mount Pleasant Houses at Bretton's Woods, N. H., Bretton Hall and the Seymour, New York City, and the Ormond and Bretton's Inn at Ormond Beach, Florida, has given them a national reputation.—J. B. Slote, photographer. (See article on page 139.)

After Shaving

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14 SIZES 15¢ TWO FOR 25¢ 14 SIZES



Gleanings in the Fields of Science.

THE French physicist, Antoine Henri Becquerel, has reported an interesting demonstration of the life of seeds. He showed that seeds submitted to powerful life-destroying tests—drying in a vacuum at a temperature of 253 degrees below zero—still retained their germinating force. M. Becquerel therefore concludes that life is a simple physical and chemical function of an organism, produced by the substances and forces of its cosmic environment.

Probably the largest mushroom on record was discovered at Millvale, Pa., by Professor Allen J. Willis, of the Carnegie Technical Schools at Pittsburgh. After some pieces had been broken off in getting it to the scales, the mushroom weighed thirty-three and one-half pounds. It measured thirty-two inches on the top, and was nine inches thick. This mushroom was of the poyporas kind, an edible variety, which cannot be cultivated.

The German Interior Department has been making some experiments in the drying of potatoes which have proved very successful. The potatoes, by this process, are reduced to one-quarter of their original weight and can be kept in good condition indefinitely. Military authorities are convinced that the nutritious value of dried potatoes is equal to that of corn, and that they can take the place of one-third of the former ration of oats. This opens up a new and probably profitable line of business for potato raisers everywhere.

The Germans have discovered a new method of keeping potatoes and preventing them from sprouting. It consists in placing them on a layer of coke. The explanation is given that coke contains sulphur, and that minute quantities of oxides of carbon and sulphur, resulting from the oxidation of the coke, mix with the air and penetrate among the potatoes. Potatoes treated in this manner are said to keep in good condition as late into the summer as July.

Special Prizes for Photos.

ATTENTION is called to two new special pictorial contests for 1909, in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 1st, and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 10th.

Our amateur photo prize contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with News value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other News picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation, but not for publication.

LESLE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open free to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," and other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.



Gillette Safety Razor

A LARGE number of Gillette Safety Razors are bought by women who give them to their husbands or brothers.

Men are amusingly conservative about new devices for personal use. A man will try a Gillette if somebody gives him one—and immediately become a Gillette enthusiast. Perhaps the most frequent occurrence is that of his purchasing a Gillette after having tried one that belonged to a friend with whom he was visiting, or camping or motoring.

The time to buy a Gillette is now.

It pays for itself in three months and it lasts a lifetime.

The Gillette, illustrated herewith (actual size), is so compact that it can be carried in the pocket or slipped in the side of a traveling bag. It comes in gold, silver or gun metal—with handle and blade box to match. The blades are fine.

Prices, \$5.00 to \$7.50. For sale everywhere.

You should know Gillette Shaving Brush—bristles gripped in hard rubber; and Gillette Shaving Stick—a soap worthy of the Gillette Safety Razor.

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